

This Paper Consists of Two Sections—SECTION ONE.
CIRCULATION
Over 500,000 Sunday.
Over 300,000 Daily.

The Chicago Daily Tribune

FINAL EDITION

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

PRICE ONE CENT IN CHICAGO AND SUBURBS. ELSEWHERE TWO CENTS.

KAISER CALLS BIG WAR COUNCIL

\$600,000 WINE
REVELS GREET
THE NEW YEAR

"Lid" Forgotten in Cafes
as Merrymaking Thou-
sands Welcome 1916.

LITTLE NOISE IN LOOP.

In a \$600,000 tidal wave of champagne old 1915 passed into history and young 1916 got on the job treading joy water last night, in a mild recovery from the "tightwad" merrymaking of a year ago, and yet not so violent as the celebrations that in the years that were.

It was a damp and clammy New Year's eve. Those who came seeking the old time Valentine parades with the confetti and ticklers and the squawk of horns on the sudden pavements only to find themselves in the loop frowning on the bubbling New Year spirit. So in a burst of vain that fell all toward midnight they boosted their umbrellas and made for home.

The Lid, Go Hang!
The "lid" lost hinges, lock and everything else, for when 1 o'clock came few were still able to tell time and cared less. And, besides, they had provided themselves with the "reasonable" amount of liquor and sat, or danced, or merely stared to employ it to best advantage from the commonplace action of drinking it. So the most original stunt of washing their hands is it.

The downtown hotels and restaurants entertained at a cost of about \$12 per person, somewhere around 30,000. The outlying cafes and restaurants were able to care for another 20,000. But the loop hotels took the entertainment strictly for the guests and none other could enter. Plates were issued to those who had made preparation in advance and this stopped the ancient practice of celebrants of forming long parades to march in and out of hotel lobbies and restaurants making bedlam with horns and rattlers and confetti.

Shout Welcome at Midnight.
There was no confeit and no noise in the streets. Only the mysterious hour of midnight felt the explosion of the occasion, and for five minutes the cafes were darkened and a wild shout of welcome brought the New Year to its own. Factory whistles and every form of noise that conveniently could be improvised joined in the general hubbub of the moment.

Arthur Burrage Farwell marshalled his force early in the evening and gave final instructions in the matter of watching for violations of the 1 o'clock closing law.

He declared that Corporation Counsel

Elliott's opinion regarding purchases

of a "reasonable amount" before closing, to be consumed afterwards, is an evasion of the law.

Streets Auto-Clogged.
State Street was not the center of the pedestrian celebrants, who had been the custom in former years. The streets were filled with automobiles and there was a general honking of horns, but this was the street.

Madison became the center of activity and crowds paraded soberly up and down until the rain drove them out. Also there was not the prolonged noise-making that has marked former years, for factory men everywhere obeyed the request from the office of Chief Healey not to "tie their whistles down."

The hotels made an occasion of New Year's eve more than has been custom.

(Continued on page 3, column 3.)

Robber Gang with
Cashier and Sack
Gets \$1,400 Loot
Masked Bandits Line Up
Daily News Drivers at
Barn and Escape.

STAGE COACH STUNT

Ten Words Signed by Mrs.
Bryant Read Secretly
by the Judge.

COURT SCENE TAUT.

Two daring holdups—one suggesting the deeds of the notorious car barn bandits, and the other a daylight robbery of the old fashioned "stage coach" type—headed Chicago's New Year's eve crime calendar.

It was shortly after nightfall that a touring car purrered up in front of the Daily News barn, at 220 South Racine avenue. A few minutes before the last of the delivery wagons had turned in from the day's run and six drivers were in the act of checking up their collections before handing them over to George H. Baker, the barn superintendent.

Baker swept the money before him into a canvas sack and several of the drivers attempted to slip their money bags into some hay, but the leader of the highwaymen saw them.

"None o' that!" he barked. "Line up!"

The drivers were compelled to stand in line with Baker at one end. Those in the robbers kept their weapons leveled on the line while the fourth pocketed his pistol and jerked the sack from Baker, proceeded to take the day's receipts from each driver and dump them into the sack.

Have a Regular Cashier.

Then he stepped over to a desk where a small amount of silver was lying and swept it into the bag.

The "robber cashier" then fled through the door towards the chugging motor and the others three backed slowly towards the exit. One more stepped outside, then another, and by the time the third man turned to flee the car already had started.

By the time the drivers reached the door it had disappeared north in Racine avenue and turned a corner.

Baker notified the Lake street police and a squad of detectives were scattered throughout the northwest side to search for the car, the license number of which none of those in the barn had been able to obtain. The money bag contained approximately \$1,400.

The Stage Coach Stunt.

A much smaller amount—\$300 in cash and \$135 in checks—was obtained in the daylight holdup which occurred within a stone's throw of one of the busiest corners of the north side.

The victim was Harry Hadden, a clerk employed by the Consumers company at the branch office at 808 West Division street. He had started in a buggy for the North Avenue State bank at North avenue and Larabee street and was driving slowly along Vesper street, near Halsted, when three men darted from a passage-way.

While one seized the horse's bridle and turned the animal into an alley, the other two drew revolvers and, walking along on each side of the buggy, kept Hadden covered with the weapons until the vehicle had been drawn from the street.

The men then seized the satchel and fled north in Halsted street.

Ex-Convict Held as Burglar.

Anthony Campagni, an ex-convict with a record as a burglar and robber, was arrested while committing a burglary in the residence of Carl Christensen, at 5847 Monticello avenue.

Two suitcases filled with silver and values were found in the kitchen. In the absence of the wife at the church the house had been torn upside down in the search of the burglars for valuables.

WHAT IS TOLD
ON PAPER BIT
GILLETT HOLDS?

Ten Words Signed by Mrs.

Bryant Read Secretly
by the Judge.

COURT SCENE TAUT.

BY WALTER NOBLE BURNS.

A torn scrap of paper signed by Mrs. Harold J. Bryant when she was Mrs. Charles W. Gillett became yesterday in Judge Frederick A. Smith's court the center of one of the most bewildering mysteries outside the best sellers of detective fiction.

The paper was a fragment of office stationery and had been torn rapidly in half. It contained exactly ten words, which filled a line and a half, and were written in green ink. This is all the public may know at present, and is perhaps all it will ever know.

All Silent on Fragment.

The most dramatic secrecy was thrown about the document. Francis W. Walker, counsel for Mr. Gillett, introduced it and asked that it be regarded as confidential. Judge Smith ordered that no one be given even an intimation of what the mysterious writing set forth. Lawyers on both sides and the witness who identified the signature took refuge in the plea that if they divulged the secret they would be in contempt of court.

New York, Jan. 1, 3 a. m.—(Special)—A morning paper prints a story to the effect that King George of Great Britain, instead of being injured by falling from his horse recently, was really the victim of a bomb dropped from a Zeppelin during a raid. The story is told by an Englishman just arrived in New York.

Dancers in Riot
at "Movie Ball"
When Band Quits

Prolouge to Big Scene.

Earlier in the day there was a prologue to the big scene. While Mrs. Bryant was on the stand Mr. Walker asked her if Mr. Gillett ever had accused her of infidelity.

"Often," Mrs. Bryant replied. "When?" asked Mr. Walker. "Give me a date."

"Once on Oct. 24, 1908."

"Have you ever written anything on that subject?"

"Yes; I signed a document."

"Do you remember when you signed that document?"

Upon an objection interposed by Edward W. Everett of Wilmington, Payne, Straw & Shaw, Mrs. Bryant's lawyers, Judge Smith ruled the witness need not answer unless the document were produced.

The movie ball, according to placards, was to be given by the Loyd Fraternal Order of Screeners. The kings and queens of the movies were to be present and on view.

Hundreds came, men and women, boys and girls. There were plenty of refreshments, and those who knew of what they spoke said they were reminded of the First Ward school.

No Money, No Music.

At midnight, however, the band demanded money.

"No money, no music," was the ultimatum of the musicians.

In the body of the band, headed by Director George Bramhall, descended upon George Eddy, James R. Mills, and B. H. Gross, active promoters of the movie ball and incidentally the moving spirits in the Royal Fraternal Order of Screeners. The promoters protested in vain. They pointed to the \$400, but that did not good.

Those four hundred dollars had been attached by Miss Mary Pickford, whose name had been used in advertising the coming festivities. So the band could not have any cash, and therefore the band quit.

Storm the Box Office.

There was a painful pause in the proceedings. The dancers, men and women alike, rushed on the box office.

With some difficulty the police succeeded in dispersing the crowd. On the complaint of Perry Eaton of 2800 West Twenty-ninth street, one of those who paid a dollar for his admission ticket, Perry E. Gross, brother of Promoter Gross, and F. Henderson, veteran box office man at the Coliseum, were taken into custody but were released. The police also began a search for B. H. Gross, who disappeared during the scrumming.

Girls Reported Losses.

Promoters of the Royal Fraternal Order of Screeners are reported to have induced a number of girls to buy stock in the organization. Several girls asserted they had paid into the treasury of the promoters from \$100 to \$600 each for stock.

Others Who Were Honored.

Among the other honors conferred were the following:

Baron: Lord Charles Beresford, Sir Alexander Henderson, David A. Thomas, and Capt. Cecil William Norton.

Among those who receive baronetcies are Vice Admiral Sir Frederick C. D. Sturges, Sir William Goschen, Sir Charles Johnston, and Alfred Booth.

The privy councilors named include Sir Frederick Banbury.

The Duke of Devonshire is made Knight of the Garter. Lord Mersey is elevated to the rank of viscount.

Admiral Sir Frederick Charles Sturges was the hero of the Falkland Islands battle of Dec. 9, 1914.

Henry James, the novelist, is awarded the Order of Merit.

Many Great
Generals to
Attend It

LONDON, Dec. 31.—It is reported from German sources that Emperor William has summoned a great war council and a similar naval council to be held in Berlin on his birthday, Jan. 27. The war council will be attended by the crown prince, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Field Marshal von Mackensen, Field Marshal Liman von Sanders, Count Zepelin, Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, the Duke of Wurtemberg, and other leading generals.

BERLIN, via London, Dec. 31.—The reichstag committee on petitions today tabled as unsuited for discussion a petition regarding measures against the sale of munitions in the United States to entente allies.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—According to the Press association, the following is an outline of the terms of the compulsion bill:

"The bill will merely require that single men who have not enrolled under the Earl of Denby's scheme shall present themselves to the recruiting officers in their districts within a specified term of days. Heavy penalties will be laid down for failure to comply with this obligation."

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Millionaire Who Quit America
for England 16 Years Ago

Gives Honor from King.

Angered because the band "quit cold" with the coming of the new year at midnight, several hundred men and women who attended the so-called movie ball at the Coliseum last night stormed the box office early this morning and demanded the reward for which he became an ex-patriate.

Among the New Year's honors conferred by King George was one creating him a baron.

One other American born man honored was Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific railway, who first saw the light of day in Milwaukee, of Irish parentage.

Americans will be interested also in the creation of Lord George Nathaniel Curzon of Kedleston as a Knight of the Garter, because the late Lady Curzon was Mary Lester of Chicago. He was vice-admiral of India from 1899 to 1905. The Order of the Garter is the most exclusive of all British distinctions.

Honor for Labor Leader.

The honors announced tonight stand apart from the conventional lists through the absence of rewards for political and party services and the substitution of recognition of various sorts for war activities.

Mr. Astor has been a great contributor to the war funds.

One appointment which is certain to be popular as it is harmonious with the spirit of the day is the appointment of William, or Will, as he is better known, Crooks, the labor leader, to the privy council.

Crooks is the second labor party leader to be made a member of the privy council, which, theoretically, consists of the king's special advisers.

The appointment emphasizes the drawing together of the classes, which the war has brought about.

Crooks gave great service in recruiting.

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ANOTHER INHERITANCE TAX.



AUSTRIAN NOTE
SATISFIES U.S.;
TENSION OVER
Wilson Aids Also Think
Lusitania Settlement
Is Near.

CONCEDE MAIN POINTS

The full text of the Austrian note on the Ancona is published on page 2 of this paper. It agrees in all respects with the extended abstract brought to America Thursday night and published in "The Tribune" yesterday.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Danger of a rupture of diplomatic relations with Austria has been averted, according to high administration officials, by the concessions to the contentions of the president contained in Vienna's reply in the controversy over the torpedoing of the

The principal advisers of the president expressed the opinion that Austria had "compromised substantially" with the demands for satisfaction made by Mr. Wilson. It was predicted that the president would pronounce the reply satisfactory and would consent to a further discussion of submarine warfare issues as proposed by the Ancona.

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Those senators, including several Democratic leaders, who feared that the Austrian reply would make it necessary for the president to choose between making good his threat to sever diplomatic relations and backing down, were greatly relieved. They said that Austria had conceded enough to make it possible for the president to accept the reply.

TWO DISAS TO ALLIED 300 LIVE

British Cruiser Internal Blast; Sink French

ARMIES LOCKED IN BIG BATTLE ON EAST FRONT

Russian Staff Mentions Continued General Offensive, but Withholds Details.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 31.—The battle on the southern front is still the subject of much conjecture. There is little official detail regard it and nothing but conflicting rumors from other sources.

"The general staff," the Reich says, "draws attention for a third time to the fact that the battle is still continuing from the Pripyat southward and in Galicia, but at the same time it gives no details. The last German official report said the Russians had taken the initiative in the offensive, Zale Szczeky and that the troops were marching in close formation."

"Apart from this, the news has crept in of a German attempt to break through the Russian line at Novo Alexeievsk and also to take Tarnopol."

GERMAN TROOPS CONCENTRATING.

"Not waiting for the completion of the foregiving, we point out the probability of the German concentration in the Galician Volynsk theater, both at Tarnopol and Novo Alexeievsk, as being of great strategic importance. The Russians' possession of Tarnopol gives them complete control of the chief railway of eastern Galicia, while Novo Alexeievsk is the center of the principal wagon roads."

"The offensive in September in this region was more intense than at present. At that time the Germans were driven back with great losses."

"The battle in question is being fought according to a broad general plan," the Novo Vremya says. "The fighting is equally severe along the whole line. If there is any concentration it is at Tarnopol and Novo Alexeievsk."

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

SALONIKI, Dec. 31, via London, Dec. 31.—The following official statement was issued today at the Austrian war office:

"On our Stria front between Bukowina and Wlenskoyevsk several strong Russian attacks were repelled. On the lower Stria and on the Bosnian front the activity of the enemy troops who have been severely beaten by the Austro-German forces abated. The Russian losses in the last few days on the East Galician battlefields everywhere exceeded the usual number. On the Stria yesterday 100,000 men were counted lying dead before one of our companies and 325 before another. On the Kormin brook several Russian attacks again failed."

THIRD DISASTER.

The Natal is the blown up, presumably, while in harbor.

The battleship Bulwark in Sheerness harbor or a loss of about 800 lives.

The British cruiser Princess Irene in Sheerness harbor or a loss of about 100 lives. It being the third survivor among those.

In addition to these in their harbors the Formidable was destroyed by an explosion.

It was never determined whether a mine or the bottom.

[The Natal sinking which the British naval force had suffered in November.]

French Submarine.

The loss of the submarine *Le Foreur* is now known.

An Austro-Hungarian submarine sank the British destroyers, on Dec. 20, off the coast of France.

The loss of the naval battle destroyers were captured.

[The Monge was 167 feet long and its displacement was twenty-four tons.

The loss of the naval battle destroyers were captured.

TURKS SAY FAILED IN.

Official Statement on Sea and Land Peninsulas.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE was off during the night.

On the Dardanelles, the British battleship *Queen Elizabeth* fired four shells and hit a Turkish gunboat.

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On the night

LOCKED
BATTLE
ST FRONT

Mentions Con-
fidential Offensive,
Details.

TWO DISASTERS
TO ALLIED FLEET;
300 LIVES LOST

British Cruiser Destroyed by
Internal Blast; Austrians
Sink French Diver.

GIRL HEROINE AND BROTHER
She Saved a Woman from Suicide by Drowning

GEORGE PARKINSON AND JANE PARKINSON

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Two disasters to the allied as force have been reported in the last twenty-four hours.

The British cruiser *Natal* was blown to pieces in its harbor yesterday, with a probable loss of 300 lives. (The harbor is held secret by the British admiralty.)

The French submarine *Monge* was sunk on Wednesday by an Austrian fleet in the Adriatic off Durazzo, Albania.

Wrecked by Internal Blast.

An official statement from the admiralty said the *Natal* was wrecked "by an internal explosion." The admiralty statement reported that 400 of the *Natal's* crew of about 725 were saved. It is believed many, if not all, of these were ashore when the cruiser was sunk.

An immediate investigation has been ordered, but the results have not been made public. The cause of the disaster was withheld from publication until the admiralty had received accurate statements regarding the number of survivors and the probable loss of life.

The same precaution was taken last May, when the Princes Irene was blown to bits by a similar explosion in Sheerness harbor.

Third Disaster of Kind.

The *Natal* is the third British warship blown up, presumably by internal explosion, while in harbor.

The battleship *Bulwark* was blown up in Sheerness harbor on Nov. 28, 1914, with a loss of about 800 lives. The converted cruiser *Princess Irene* was blown to bits in Sheerness harbor on May 27, 1915, with a loss of about 300 lives; its destruction being so complete that there was no surviving crew on the aboard ship.

In addition to these vessels blown up in their harbors, the British battleship *Formidable* was destroyed on Jan. 1, 1915, by an explosion in the English channel. It was never determined definitely whether a mine or internal explosion sent it to the bottom.

[The *Natal* sinking is the severest loss which the British navy has sustained in several months. No British naval vessel of importance had been sunk since last May, when the *Triumph* and *Majestic* were torpedoed at the Dardanelles.

The *Natal*, although a powerful man of war, was laid down eleven years ago and its displacement was only one-half that of the largest British battleships. The *Natal's* normal complement was 704 men. Its displacement was 15,660 tons. It was 480 feet long and 73 feet of beam. Its largest guns were 9.2 inch. It was armed also with ten 5.5 inch guns, twenty-four three pounders, and three torpedo tubes.]

French Submarine Lost.

The loss of the *Monge* is reported in an official dispatch from Vienna, which says:

An Austro-Hungarian official, consisting of the cruiser *Hegeloland* and two destroyers, on the morning of Dec. 28 destroyed the French submarine *Monge*. The second command and fifteen sailors were captured.

[The *Monge* was built in 1909. It was 167 feet long and of 392 tons displacement above water. Its complement was twenty-four men.]

The loss of the *Monge* occurred before the naval battle in which two Austrian destroyers were sunk.

TURKS SAY ENEMY SHIPS FAILED IN THEIR ATTACKS

Official Statement Tells of Fighting on Sea and Land at the Gallipoli Peninsula.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 31.—The Turkish war office tonight issued the following statement:

On the Dardanelles front on the 29th a battleship and a torpedo boat fired some shells on Anatolia and withdrew. Our artillery drove off a small boat which attempted to approach Ari Burnu.

Near Seddul Bahr on the night of the 28th there was a vigorous bombing encounter on the right wing. Towards noon two enemy vessels bombarded our positions in the center for some time. The enemy exploded three mines, one of which started two further explosions, destroying an enemy trench which resulted in the enemy's retreat.

On the night of Dec. 29-30 our batteries successfully bombarded the surroundings of Seddul Bahr, the landing place at Tekke Burnu, and enemy camp sheds.

On the 29th one of our aeroplanes bombed the enemy camp at Seddul Bahr, causing a fire.

VILLAGE ON THE TIGRIS SUFFERS FROM HEAVY ATTACK

British Report Says Enemy Asked for Armistice in Order to Bury the Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The following official statement was issued this evening:

Gen. Townsend reports that on the 28th a village on the right bank of the Tigris river, just opposite Kuf (Kut-el-Amara), had been subjected to a heavy rifle fire on the two previous nights. There was no other firing. He also reports that the enemy asked for a four-hour armistice to bury their dead and remove their wounded, who were lying in large numbers in front of the fort, when they attacked at Christmas.

Independent reports confirm that very heavy losses were suffered by the Turks at Ctesiphon during Gen. Townsend's retreat and in the recent attacks on Kut.

"Our total casualties during the Christmas fighting were 71 men killed, including three officers, one missing, and 300 wounded. Reinforcements for relieving the garrison are being steadily pushed up now."

CABINET ALMOST
UNIT FOR DRAFT\$600,000 WINE
REVELS FOR 1916

"Lid" Forgotten in Cafes as
Merrymaking Thousands
Welcome New Year.

(Continued from first page.)

ary in former years. In preparation for a "million dollar" night decorations were lavish.

The Hotel La Salle was a fairyland of flowers and the entire main lobby with the mezzanine floor and the adjoining caffs were made into one great room.

The center of the lobby was reserved for dancing. Over the center of the lobby a huge Christmas bell was hung and four orchestras provided music.

Old Hostelry Joins Gayety.

For the first time in history the Palmer house departed from its severe custom and opened up to New Year's Joviality. The staid walls of this pioneer hotel fairly shook with the unusualness of the hitherto there has been doubtful.

The only ministers whose attitude remains in doubt are Arthur Henderson, president of the board of education, and Sir John Simon, secretary of state for home affairs.

Henderson's personal views are in accord with those of his colleagues in the official representative of the labor party, which is dependent upon the decision of the great labor congress which will meet next Thursday and at which representatives of 3,000,000 labor men will be present.

The Daily News and Leader is authority for the statement that Simon has rejected this report, but this report cannot be verified.

British Public Watches Labor.

The attitude of the labor congress in a matter of keenest public interest in Great Britain today and the press reflects the opinion that the congress will decline to support the government without exacting as the price of its support concessions which would meet the heretofore demands of the workers.

In the Auditorium hotel a giant Christmas tree in the center of the dining room was wrecked in the enthusiasm of the 500 guests. The manager, Mr. John J. Kennedy, and the chairman of the hotel committee, Mr. T. J. Kenny, were present.

The College Inn declared for an "expensive night," according to the head waiter early in the evening, and later activities made good his assertion. No less than 1,000 guests were cared for and the average expenditure to each was more than \$20.

At the Bismarck hotel there was a cheering and enthusiastic crew and there was much "hooting" of the kaiser and a flood of decorations if no wife of the fatherland.

The Lambs' Club was filled to overflow and was a whirl of merriment for the last hour. A somewhat more static gathering celebrated at the Cafe Royale, and there was enthusiasm in moderation.

The city mornia commission made a direct appeal to the larger hotels and cafes for moderation and it was in a degree observed.

Skip Up Your "Hinky Dink's."

At the Workmen's Exchange of Alderman there was a slip in the plans of the revelers. Fully 2,000 members of the down and out club had gathered there and there was sorrow when the bartenders announced that all was off.

The hobo celebrants insisted that they had made reservations and were prepared to remain and consume the "reasonable quantities" permitted under the socialistic corporation contract. Mr. Kenny decided that he would be at the premises, and amid a howl of protest against the rights of sovereign voters, they were thrust out into the soggy night.

"Around 3 o'clock the gaity began to wane and then the streams of taxicabs took up again their task of transporting, but it was not the merry crew of the early evening. It was a weary, damp, and sleepy population that crept out of the soggy night.

"Remember, millions of free men who volunteered to crush tyranny abroad are looking to you at home to maintain liberty in Great Britain."

A similar message from Robert Williams, the transport workers urged them to take stock of essentials and consider who were to reap the results of all their sacrifices.

Urge Workers to Aid.

In connection with the attitude of labor a New Year's message was issued by Harry Gosling, who will preside at Thursday's labor congress, in which he says:

"My message to the forces of organized labor for the new year is to be steadfast to your trades unions. Continue to give

strength to the forces of organized labor to your trades unions. Continue to give

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J. BULL PUZZLED HOW TO COLLECT INCOME TAXES

Evasions Always Common; Now They Will Be Widespread, Under War Burden.

BY CURTIS BROWN.
[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Dec. 16.—There is no denying that the income tax is a most unpopular form of tax and there can be little doubt that its unpopularity in this country is largely due to the manner in which it is collected.

Theoretically the tax is held to be about the fairest that can be imposed, for under it, if it is efficiently and honestly administered, each man pays in proportion to his ability, as nearly as that can be ascertained. In recent years an effort has been made to make it even fairer by allowing the man with children, if his income is less than \$2,500 a year, an exemption from \$100 of income for each child.

The system of collection and assessment has been described by an ex-commissioner of inland revenue, at an inquiry held some years ago, as " antiquated and haphazard system, putting a premium on fraud, and enabling the dishonest taxpayer to evade his burden at the expense of the honest taxpayer."

Boast of Evasion.
This is strong language, but it is none too strong, for it is exactly what happens, and the system has so degraded public opinion in this country that men otherwise honest and honorable consider it no disgrace to defraud the revenue, and are even not ashamed to boast of their success.

Business men who would not defraud their customers of a penny think nothing of declaring that they have never made an honest income tax return in their lives. One such man I heard recently declare that this year was the first in which he had returned his true income, and he did it not because of any change of heart on the general principle, but because the country is at war.

fault in System.
The great bulk of the tax, however, is collected from the individual taxpayers directly, and the system is as follows: About the middle of each year each taxpayer receives a statement of his income for the current year, although that year is only half over. If he is on a fixed salary and has no other source of income this is easy, but if he is in business or in employment from which the returns are fluctuating, he is allowed to take the average of the previous years.

In practically every case the income tax commissioners can only accept the return which he makes, as they have no means of finding out whether he is underestimating his income. If they suspect him of fraud there may demand to examine his books, but obviously this would be impossible in every case. Four or five years ago a system was introduced by which employers are now compelled to make return of the salaries of their employees and at once revealed to the commissioners that the standard of remuneration in England was much higher than they had expected. It also revealed to them the existence of a large class of employees who had never paid income tax before, and who bitterly resented being called on to pay them.

Government Fails to Act.
This does not touch the independent business man or firm, however, and it is here that the most serious losses to the revenue are suffered. The same ex-commissioner quoted above told of the case of a man in his parish in the city of London who for many years returned the income from his business at \$50,000 a year and paid income tax on this basis. A few years ago he turned his business into a company, and it was then discovered that it had been making \$150,000 a year.

Either as the result or the cause of this state of public opinion the government itself makes no effort to deal honestly with the tax collector.

The same laws are involved and complicated and it is hard for the plain man to understand them. There are many and intricate rules for arriving at the net income for taxable purposes. The expert can obtain all sorts of deductions under the law, but the plain man who does not know the ropes and makes an excessive return receives no help from the collectors, who are paid a percentage on their collections, and whose instructions are to collect as much as possible.

The system of appeals from the assessments and the system of assessment itself also works to the detriment of the honest taxpayer.

Cumbersome Method of Appeal.
The machinery of appeal is such as to discourage the taxpayer from taking advantage of it. The appeals are heard by a board of special nonofficial commissioners—in other words, the appellant's neighbors and business competitors!

Another feature of the direct collection of tax which enables many persons, and most of them wealthy persons at that, to evade the tax is the system on which the assessment papers are sent out. In practice the surveyor makes up his list from the voters' lists.

Now, in England no man can have a vote until he has paid his United Kingdom tax for at least a year, in one place, and there is in England a large class of persons of independent means who spend their time traveling from hotel to hotel, from pleasure resort to pleasure resort, and have no fixed abode. They never have a vote, and as they never appear on the voters' lists they never receive an income tax paper.

Reputation for Poverty.
At the other end of the scale there are a lot of people who escape the income tax

HOLDING OUR OVERSEAS POSSESSIONS

"A free people ought not only to be armed but disciplined, to which end a uniform and well digested plan is requisite."

—GEORGE WASHINGTON.

BY CAPT. HENRY J. REILLY.

Our overseas possessions include Porto Rico, Panama, Tutuila, Samoa, the Philippines, Guam, the Hawaiian Islands, and Alaska, which white on the same continent is separated from us by alien territory and is best reached by sea routes. We also have a naval base at Guantánamo, Cuba.

These are important to us as naval bases for our fleets to operate from in time of war, and also because in enemy hands they could be used as bases of operation against our coasts. To insure our continued possession of them in time of war we must construct and garrison in time of peace such defense batteries as will prevent the seizure of their harbors by hostile expeditions.

To prevent these fortifications being taken by land attack from the rear made by a force landed on some beach we must have sufficient mobile troops, that is, infantry, cavalry, and field artillery to promptly meet and defeat any expedition which can be landed.

Maintain Act During Peace.

These garrisons must be put in these possessions in time of peace. If we wait until war comes, the possessions might be captured by surprise just as war broke out and before the reinforcements could get there. Furthermore, communication with them might be cut off, and thus the possession of Hawaiian Islands.

The Hawaiian Islands are of the utmost importance to us, as they are not only at the intersection of a large number of the main Pacific trade routes, but also because the only base reasonably near our Pacific coast. To operate to the best advantage against that coast an enemy would be compelled to have them in his possession.

Alaska has a garrison of one battalion of infantry. The general staff plan provided for a regiment merely to maintain order. As a matter of fact, Alaska has a number of points which would make excellent bases upon which to operate against our Pacific coast, and, failing the possession of Hawaii by an enemy.

To bring the garrisons of our overseas possessions to the minimum strength necessary to insure our holding them in time of war would require twenty-eight of our thirty regiments of infantry, five of our fifteen regiments of cavalry, the field artillery which we have, more engineers, more signal corps troops, and more aero squadrons as we possess, and sixty-one of our 170 companies of coast artillery. In other words, unless our regular army is increased, we must either considerably all of our overseas possessions or else look forward to losing them plus their present garrisons shortly after the outbreak of war.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

J. M. writes: "How do troops surrender? When we read of them being captured, why do they not fight their way through a heavy loss?" How can they tell when they are surrounded?"

REPLY.

The usual sign of surrender is to throw down whatever weapons may be held in the hand and to stand with hands behind the back.

And, back of all the training there would be the value of providing thousands of young men who would be capable of rendering good service to the country if war should come. While the people of the country do not wish to see a spirit of militarism developed, they do want to see some plan matred which will give the young men of the country sufficient military training to defend the United States against attack."

LAWMAKERS FOR SCHOOL DRILLS TO AID DEFENSE

'Tribune' Poll Attracts Favorable Attention In Congress; Members Give Views.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. Washington, D. C., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S poll, disclosing that an overwhelming majority of parents in Chicago endorse military training of high school boys, is attracting much attention in congress.

Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the senate committee on military affairs, and Senator Reed of Missouri have introduced bills for the drilling of schoolboys, and Senator McCumber of North Dakota intends to introduce a similar measure when congress reconvenes next week.

Will Make Good Officers.

"I believe by having the schoolboys of the country organized into regiments and trained in military drill is the one way in which to provide a large number of young men capable of giving good service in the event of war, and at the same time to avoid militarism, of which we hear so much in this country today," said Senator McCumber.

"When the senate meets next Tuesday I shall introduce a bill authorizing the creation of permanent summer camps for the training of high school cadets throughout the country during the vacation period. There will be no compulsory feature in the measure, the option of entering the cadet organizations being left to the students and their parents, as is now the case in a number of cities where there is military drill in the schools."

What about Young Men?

Senator Chamberlain said the establishment of military training in the high schools of the country would be a great benefit to the young men and to the country.

"In the first place," he said, "it would develop the boys physically and make them more healthy, it would eliminate awkwardness and aid in the development of mentality."

"And, back of all the training there would be the value of providing thousands of young men who would be capable of rendering good service to the country if war should come. While the people of the country do not wish to see a spirit of militarism developed, they do want to see some plan matred which will give the young men of the country sufficient military training to defend the United States against attack."

What Lawmakers Think.

Other opinions follow:

Representatives James R. Mann, Illinois, and a good thing. Drill of any kind is good for boys, has been the result of drilling myself at the Illinois university.

Of course, in the case of the Chicago high schools a number of things must be taken into consideration among them the equipment and places for drilling.

As in the case of all such things, the federal government sooner or later would be called upon for money if the high school boys of the country are to be drilled. However, I am glad THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has taken up the matter.

Senator Smith of Idaho—About the only place where the young men of the country can be given general training in military matters is through the adoption of a plan adding military drill to the school curriculum.

Representative Rainey of Illinois—The only way to keep from having a large standing army in the United States is to adopt some such plan as this whereby the schoolboys of the country would be trained in military matters as part of their studies. The boys would be strongly in favor of it, I am sure, and I favor the plan.

Senator Myers of Montana—I have always favored such plans as those proposed for the military training of high school boys as against a large standing army, which seems to be the alternative.

Representative Clegg of Indiana—A military training that gives all the physical benefits but that does not begin militarism is what we need in this country. I believe that the military instruction of the high school boys would provide just such a training.

Senator Reed of Missouri—I believe that the high schools of the country should be utilized to develop the young men of the country in a way that they will be capable of defending the United States should occasion arise. The training that the boys would get from the military drill would be of great value to them both physically and mentally.

Senator Sterling of South Dakota—The plan of training the high school boys in military tactics appeals to me strongly.

It would tend to develop the boys physically and mentally, and would inculcate a spirit of patriotism.

Senator Hanson of Minnesota—There are ready the money lenders are deluging the country with offers of money at 60 per cent or thereabouts to pay income tax, but it is hardly likely that this method will commend itself to a government that is preaching stern economy.

Quits PHILIPPINES PLACE TO BE "HONEST AND HAPPY"

Former United States District Attorney Says He Could Not Be Both in Position.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 31.—Jeff McCormick, former United States district attorney for the territory of Hawaii, arrived here on the steamer Great Northern today and explained that he gave up his position as attorney general because he could not be both here and in the Philippines. This is particularly true since Japan seized the Ger-

many and Samoa.

He is leaving for Manila to take up his new post.

He is succeeded by George L. Johnson, who has been appointed by President Wilson two years ago and resigned Nov. 15, effective Dec. 21.

Spent HANSON of Murder.

A verdict that Charles Hawkison, a saloon-keeper of Aransas, Texas, slain Thursday evening, died of a bullet shot by some person unknown to the jury, perhaps Victor E. Hanson, was returned yesterday.

He was appointed by President Wilson two years ago and resigned Nov. 15, effective Dec. 21.

For years income tax reformers have been advocating a system by which the taxes of all employees should be deducted from their salaries each week by their employers, who would be made responsible for their payment. The employer could then either pay the money in a lump at the end of the year or he could pay it weekly by sticking stamps on the employee's book.

Patriotism by "Bleeding."

There is no doubt that the great majority of small taxpayers would prefer this system to the present one, which would be easier for them and better for the revenue, but the employers object to the trouble involved and they are supported by the doctrinaire economists in parliament, who declare that the man who had to dig up a comparatively large sum every year will keep a far closer watch on his representatives spend it than if he is bled by degrees and does not feel it.

A good many people think, however, that these theories will have to go by the board in the face of the greatly increased cost of living. There are many thousands of people who are not able to find the tax money next month, but who could easily have paid it had it been collected by weekly installments.

Obviously the government cannot sell up the homes of half the population, and still less can it throw them into jail. All

the system does is to collect the tax.

SHOE TRADE IMPROVING

Brown Shoe Company, Inc., Report Gain of Nearly \$800,000 in 1915.

CAPACITY—4,000 Barrels Per Day

Manufacturers of the highest grades

Hard Spring Wheat Patent Flour, Soft Winter Wheat Patent Flour and Pure Rye Flour.

Commercial Art School Individual instruction, 1½ hours, and Evening classes. Second semester begins Jan. 12, 1916.

Commercial Art School, 116 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Call, write or telephone (Randolph) 6949 for catalogue.

GREGG SCHOOL 6 North Michigan Avenue Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL KINDERGARTEN COLLEGE Elizabeth Harrison, President.

Two year kindergarten course, Midway Class.

For information apply to August A. Resident dormitory on College grounds. Accredited. Send for illustrated catalog. Box 28, 2046 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

CHICAGO NORMAL SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Elizabeth Harrison, President.

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ARM-CURR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Second Semester begins Jan. 12, 1916.

Mid-Year Class begins February 1, 1916.

Normal course for Physical Education.

Playground supervisor. For catalogues address Box 28, 2046 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

EDUCATIONAL

Chicago Kindergarten Institute

Regular two-year kindergarten course. Mid-Year Class begins February 1, 1916.

For information apply to Box K, 64 Scott Street, Chicago, Ill.

EDUCATIONAL DEPT., Y. M. C. A. INSTITUTE OF

HARD WORKER ON TIME CLOCK AND PAY ROLL TAKEN

Gustave Sanger, Charged with \$5,000 Shortage, Falls in Detective Trap.

Every Sunday night for the last three years Gustave Sanger, head timekeeper for the H. W. Caldwell & Sons company, machinery manufacturers, might have been found at his desk in the Western avenue plant. He always was accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Bertha Sanger, who would sit beside him and aid him in checking over the time cards and pay rolls. The watchman often remarked what a loving couple they were and how devoted Sanger appeared to be to his work.

Every day there was noticed in the line of employes a man wearing badge No. 122. One day a foreman went to his boss to satisfy his curiosity.

"By cracky, I've seen you a long time and thought I knew everybody in the shop, but I'll be hanged if I can find out where that 122 is workin'," he said. "He's there in line for a fat envelope every pay day and I want to know what he does."

Can't Find Mysterious "122."

The boss investigated and found who went over the pay rolls said they were unable to account for the presence of 122 in their lists. Sometimes he appeared on one list and on another, sometimes on another. But his was not the only mysterious name, they said. There were others.

The boss went further. He called in accountants. Then came the disclosure of Sanger's Sunday midnight labors. With the aid of his wife he had inserted fictitious cards in the time clock and by manipulating the hands had punched for the correct working hours. It was found this had been going on for three years and pay rolls had been padded from \$100 to \$1000.

Would Be Right Down.

Sanger heard of the investigation. On Dec. 18 he called up one of his employers on the phone and confessed he had taken some time, but he would be down at the office to "straighten things out."

Two days later neighbors were attracted to the Sanger home at 1212 Lombard avenue in Bryn Mawr by the crying of the Sanger baby. They gained entrance to the house and found the baby had been left alone in the place. It apparently had gone without food for twenty-four hours. A neighbor took it home and cared for it.

Meanwhile the Pinkerton agency was called in by the company. Operatives could learn little about Sanger except that he maintained a high priced car, gambled on dice and horse races, and frequented saloons and roadhouses. The way from Chicago to Milwaukee, Mrs. Sanger learned, dressed slacks and had ambitions to become a movie actress. By this time the accountants had checked back far enough to discover a shortage of \$5,000 in less than a year's time. The shortage for the three years, they reported, would reach about \$15,000.

Trapped by Photo.

With nothing more to work on than a picture of Sanger and his wife, George S. Goodwin, a Pinkerton operative, made the rounds of the depots exhibiting the photograph and making inquiries. At the Illinois Central depot one ticket seller remembered having sold two tickets to the Sangers for Detroit. Armed with a warrant charging embezzlement, Goodwin followed. Upon his arrival he indicated an ad in the newspaper for a timesheet.

Yesterday an even 100 persons applied for the job. Ninety-nine were rejected. The other was Sanger.

CHICAGO RAILROAD AUDITOR HEIR TO UNCLE'S MILLION.

Frank J. Owens, brother of County Judge, Gains from Estate from Old Miner Who Succumbs.

New Year's resolutions ought to come easy for Frank J. Owens, a brother of former County Judge John E. Owens, who was yesterday apprised of a bequest of \$10,000.

The million comes with the death in California of Michael, an uncle, who went west in '90 and "struck it rich." Michael Owens, who died recently at the age of 80, had been left to the family for many years. He had given \$10,000 to his nephew, who died without any near kin.

The fortunate heir is 35 years old, and is employed in the auditing department of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, and is at present auditor of the Chicago Station company, which has the new Chicago union station project under way.

WILSON TO HOLD HIS FIRST OFFICIAL RECEPTION TODAY.

Virginians Congregating at Hot Springs to Shake Hands with President and His Bride.

Bethel Springs, Va., Dec. 31.—President Wilson's first official New Year's reception will be given tomorrow in the public lounge of the hotel here in the moon. Word of the reception went forth today, and people for miles around are planning to join the Hot Springs winter colony in time to shake hands with the chief executive and his wife.

Two years ago the president spent the holiday season in East Christian, Miss., and last year there was no New Year's reception.

No comment was made by the president on news dispatches saying Austria-Hungary had made a favorable reply to the wood note of the United States regarding the sinking of the liner Anconia.

THREE TOWNS DESTROYED BY HONDURAN EARTHQUAKE

Talcahuano, Las Flores, and San Sebastian Were Ruined by Recent Tremor in the South.

HAN SALVADOR, Dec. 31.—Advices received here are that the towns of Talcahuano, Las Flores, and San Sebastian, Honduras, were completely ruined during the recent earthquake shocks in that republic.

TRAPPED BY PHOTOGRAPH.

Husband and Wife Accused of Padding Payrolls and Deserting Infant—He Is Caught in Detroit.



MRS. BERTHA SANGER
GUSTAV SANGER

MILLER MONEY BEING HUNTED BY PINKERTONS

Newest Effort Is to Trace \$140,000 Missing with Broker and Waitress Wife.

LONDON, Jan. 1, 8:45 a. m.—Tommaso Salvini, the eminent Italian tragedian, has just died at Florence, Italy.

While detectives continued their search yesterday for Willard Waldorf Miller—a hunt which may lead them across the Pacific—the investigators were at work trying to discover what became of the \$140,000 the broker is accused of having removed from banks and safety deposit vaults shortly before his departure.

In his note to his aago mother, Mrs. Cornelius E. Miller, the missing broker said he had been unable to "beat the board of trade," but traders in the grain pits said Miller dealt only lightly in grains and could never have lost as much as the figure given.

Samuel F. Williams, secretary of the Chicago open board of trade, asserted Miller never had a membership in that organization. It was learned, however, that he held a membership in the Chicago board of trade from 1911 until about a week ago, when his seat was sold to Roscoe Rockwood of Gibson City, Ill.

Traded But Little.

Miller had desk room in the offices of A. J. White & Co., Inc., room 3 of the Board of Trade building, but whether he was connected in business with the exchange the members refused to say. It was remarked, though, that he spent but little time in his office and traded only at infrequent intervals.

"No one could have had anything against him on the board," said J. C. F. Merrill, secretary, "as the announcement of his intention to transfer his membership was posted ten days and there was no protest."

On the board Miller was known as "Y. Miller," the name given when he was married a second time in New York, in 1905. The name appears on the letter box of his Grand boulevard apartment, however, is Willard Waldorf Miller.

Wed Congressman's Daughter.

"Everything was true as published in THE TRIBUNE except for the fact that he was divorced from his first wife, my mother," said his 18 year old daughter, Ruth, last night. "My mother died of a broken heart. It was his infatuation for Bessie Malloy that killed her. His second wife was formerly Miss Martha Aldrich, daughter of former Congressman J. Fred Aldrich of Chicago."

Mrs. Matters lost her case in the Probate court on Thursday. After months of court action, her petition to obtain more than her personal share of her husband's estate was denied. Judge Horner held the child she steadily maintained was hers, and as such entitled her to control an additional share, was in fact born to her and was a spurious birth.

Admitted Perjury Cited.

The threats of the garment manufacturers that they would bring to justice the men higher up in the clothing workers' union resulted in the indictment as slugs in the interest of the union of F. R. Rosenblom, Harry Silverman, Sam Rosen, Joe Abrams, and Izzy Miller.

No indictments followed the affidavits presented by Sidney Hillman, president of the union, which was intended to involve a number of manufacturers for hiring slugs.

Denied Violence.

"The prevalence of violence connected with strikes is greatly to be deplored," reads the report of the jury. "The unions and professional societies are willing to strike, but the employers are not. Employers, on the other hand, hire the services of private detective agencies to protect their employees."

"The employees of these private detective agencies are in many cases mere professional slugs."

In the latter cases of violence we had evidence to prove that uniformed policemen were in some manner so influenced by the threats of the garment manufacturers that they would turn their backs while an assault was being made, and if they made an arrest at all, they would arrest the victim instead of the perpetrator of the assault. We have sufficient evidence to show that employers with the portion of responsibility for these occurrences, but it is an outrage that any one, be he striker or not, should be so treated by the police to whom they have a right to look for protection."

The grand jury supported the plea of the mayor, former Judge Petit, and the State's Attorneys' association for a better administration of the parole law.

KILL TWO MORE NEGROES: WAR ON SECRET SOCIETIES.

Race Strife in Georgia Continues; Posse Searching for Blacks Burn Four Lodge Rooms.

Blakely, Ga., Dec. 31.—Two more Negroes were killed and four Negro lodges burned today in a repetition of yesterday's clashes between whites and Negroes, according to reports reaching here tonight.

Tonight a Negro lodge building near the Alabama line was reported burned. Early today a Negro Masonic lodge building and a Negro Odd Fellows' lodge building had been burned, and later a lodge building known as the Negro Supreme Circle lodge building was destroyed.

The Factory Is the Place to Buy Furs

Combined Clearance and Removal Sale

Commencing January 3rd

See Monday's Tribune for Our Full-Page Advertisement with Full Particulars.

GEORGE W. PAULLIN

Fourth Floor Stewart Building, Fourth Floor

N. W. Corner State and Washington

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1916.

ELIE SHEETZ, Pres.
Washington, D. C.

ERNEST M. HUNT, Treas.-Gen'l Mgr.
Chicago

SALVINI DEAD IN FLORENCE

Famous Tragedian Quit the Stage in 1903 and Lived to Be Eighty-six.

POPULAR IN AMERICA.

LONDON, Jan. 1, 8:45 a. m.—Tommaso Salvini, the eminent Italian tragedian, has just died at Florence, Italy.

Tommaso Salvini was one of the world's greatest tragedians. It was a who introduced and established Shakespeare's drama.

American theatergoers of the past generation remember his brilliant portrayal of "Othello." In this character he was unsurpassed. He lived the part of the jealous Moor, holding audiences spellbound in the splendidly tragic climax.

The great Edwin Booth played Iago during one of Salvini's American tours. It is said he was actually afraid of the aging tragedian. He always cautioned those who were to restrain Othello in his mad rush at Iago.

"Hold him fast!" anxiously urged Booth. "He'll kill me, I know."

Salvini toured the United States seven times.

Liked America.

"If I were not liked in America," said the tragedian, "I would return to my home country. There I was welcomed like a child of Washington. I remember when I was playing in Washington I went to visit the capitol. Some one said in French: 'Mr. Salvini, would you like to be an American?'"

He was reared in a gang of youngsters who recently telephoned to the detective bureau and told the officers where they could find a stolen automobile. They then lay down in the grass and waited for the motorcycle policemen. As the two officers entered the spot the gang attacked them and nearly killed them. They had to be hospitalized for the injuries.

Salvini deserted the stage temporarily to rear his son, who was born in 1895.

On Sept. 29 Captain Baldwin was in Chicago. His wife had confided to him that their child was alive. He got a habeas corpus writ for boy baby. And he took boy baby home with him. Yesterday Judge Kersten granted Mrs. Stone a decree of separation of maintenance.

Boond with Krampe as auto thieves

Boond with Krampe as auto

The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

REGISTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 8, 1908, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1907.

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TRIBUNE CIRCULATION FOR SEVEN DECEMBERS

	Daily	Sunday
1908	171,032	296,816
1909	174,074	300,009
1910	234,211	357,845
1911	236,226	363,465
1912	246,061	365,977
1913	259,958	392,564
1914	318,761	524,800
1915	354,520	558,396
Growth in 7 years	183,488	261,580
Average for six months ending Sept. 30, 1915.		

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1916.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

—Stephen Decatur.

TRUST BUSTING UP TO DATE.

As a result of the glorious victory won by the Taft administration over the petroleum octopus we now find that the holders of old Standard Oil stock are three times as rich as they were before the octopus was worsted.

And the plain peepul are poorer by about twice the price of the gasoline they use in their drivers.

Many such victories for reform would reduce it to a pulp. Busting the trusts, the favorite amusement next to golf, of Mr. Taft and his collaborator, is too expensive a sport even for a rich and extravagant individual like Uncle Sam. Mr. Wilson seems to have arrived at that salutary conclusion and we hope congress agrees. The busting is in the wrong place.

REWARD FOR SERVICE.

Although almost any one would assert that good and loyal citizens, men who have served the country in some way or other at personal risk, are entitled to higher consideration than citizens who have lived wholly for themselves, America does not follow out the theory.

Soldiers and sailors, after honorable discharge from the service of the United States, find themselves in an unenviable position. The meritorious discharge must often be hidden. It is not an asset; it is a liability. Men who have served in the forces of the United States are by that fact considered unworthy. It is taken for granted that they belong to the riffraff of the nation; that they are brutes of the first water.

An honorable discharge ought to mean something. If the government cannot persuade the citizens to attach a sentimental value to service, steps should be taken to reward them tangibly.

Could not the city, for instance, permit discharged soldiers and sailors to join the police force and the fire department without civil service examination? A physical examination would, of course, be necessary. The United States government certifies them as efficient and disciplined. Could not Chicago set an example of wise patriotism?

FEMINISM ABROAD.

There are many Americans and Englishmen who oppose equal suffrage for women because they fear that it will lead to feminism, which to them means the disruption of the home, and all kinds of social evils. It will be something of a shock to them to read in Katharine Anthony's exposition of feminism in Germany and Scandinavia that the conservatives oppose feminism because they see as its final aim the acquirement by women of political equality.

For suffrage in this country is somehow associated with rather vague reforms. It has been almost sufficient to argue the subject here on the grounds of natural rights. But the German feminists, although they want the ballot, want it for the purpose of enforcing their feminist demands. Suffrage is not in itself an aim with them.

Their ambition is not a reversal of the position of the sexes by any means, but a readjustment of the position of woman to modern economic conditions. Women, they assert, were originally the industrial workers of Germany, the agriculturists, the clothing makers, the hewers of wood and the drawers of water. They are accused of wanting to desert the home, but they complain that it is the home which has left them. And they want a readjustment of everything—education, the marriage relation, the political status of men and women, and their relative economic positions.

In education they have practically won. Opportunities for learning are still somewhat restricted in vocational training, but in the main they have succeeded, against violent opposition, in gaining about the same rights American women have.

Concerning the reform of marriage they have accomplished relatively little, except in the line of maternity insurance and the treatment of illegitimacy and the unmarried mother. In Norway they have gained great victories in this particular field.

They do not want the woman to escape the consequences of extra-marital relations, but they insist that unmarried fathers shall be just as liable under law for the support of the child. An illegitimate child has rights of inheritance from both father and mother in case fatherhood is determined and takes his father's name. In Germany since the war pensions have been granted for the support of illegitimate children whose fathers are fighting in the trenches.

Theoretically, though, they are working toward more radical things. They uphold conventional marriage in so far as it works, but where it breaks down they desire to mend it. They believe in the right of motherhood. At present this function is dependent socially on the consent of the man. Without it the woman and her child are outlawed.

Economically the German women has a stronger case. Unlike the situation in this country, where women have been brought up in a cult of idleness, which slavery possibly fostered, the German woman has always worked. Only one-tenth of all unmarried German women—about 700,000—are supported by their fathers. Nine-tenths are in industry. About one-tenth of the married women work for others than their husbands.

They are thoroughly untrained except in the agricultural work, and represented now in every listed industry except that of being soldiers. On this basis they wish to dispose man as the head of the household and take a place by his side. They ask equal

authority and equal responsibility. They want to control the money they earn.

In political freedom the German women have gained only one thing—the right to organize and to affiliate themselves with political movements. They hope some day to get into the Reichstag.

In two of the three Scandinavian countries the women have achieved political equality besides education and a weakening of the marriage relation.

Confronted with all this agitation in Europe, the demands of American suffragists seem modest. And we suspect that many of our aggressive champions of enfranchisement would be staggered over the way things are going. But these doctrines will not take deep root in America until the position of women in industry is much more acute than it is at present.

IN FREE AMERICA.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Flake is conceded to be one of the ablest officers in the American navy. He is also one of the bravest and most patriotic.

The Commercial club was ingenious enough to think these qualifications made Admiral Flake a suitable agency for informing its members of the needs of our naval defense.

Its officers evidently did not know that they were qualities which had got Admiral Flake in bad with the secretary of the navy, since Admiral Flake had said bluntly what he thought to a congressional committee at the last session. So the club's representative guilelessly invited Admiral Flake to address its members, and being reminded by the admiral of the department rule which bars officers of the navy, applied to the president for permission to hear him.

The president's secretary referred the petition to the secretary of the navy, who had promulgated the rule, whereupon the club officials took the hint and wisely canceled the date.

If the club desires to hear Mr. Daniels, we do not doubt it could possess itself of the privilege. But the professional opinion of a man who has spent his life in the navy, and not in a newspaper office, is for high reasons of state refused.

There never has been a time in the history of this land of the free politician when its citizens so greatly needed full information concerning the national defenses. The president has devoted his message chiefly to the subject. Congress recognizes that it is the foremost problem with which it is expected to deal. In the public mind it is the paramount subject of national concern.

In spite of this there probably never has been a time when the expert has been so rigidly gagged. Both in the navy and in the army, under department orders and the influence of official disfavor, the men who know are ordered not to speak.

The American people are, forsooth, to have the facts and the expert opinion which alone can give us a basis of right judgment doted out to them according to the will of political civilian officials appointed by an executive elected to represent the nation, not to rule it.

The situation is preposterous and worse. For not only does official repression shut off knowledge from the people but it shuts it off from congress, which is required to legislate in such light as the president and his secretaries see fit to let through. Congress may call officers before it. But the experience of several naval men who spoke out at the last session does not encourage frankness or candor.

Nothing in the American scheme of things could be more inconsistent with our theories of representative government than this choking off of informed utterance on the paramount subject of the day. The very first evil to be corrected on the threshold of our attempt to provide for the common defense is this suppression of the sources of public knowledge.

It is up to congress to deal with it at once, and without gloves.

CHINA PREPARING.

The following obscure item appeared in *This Tribune* of Thursday:

PKING, Dec. 29.—Compulsory military service for China has been determined upon and the government has announced that conscription will be inaugurated Jan. 1, 1916. It will be put into effect first in the provinces of Chi-Li, in which Peking is located, and Shantung, adjoining on the south.

The next generation, looking over yellowing files, may wonder why it was not given a severer column head.

Editorial of the Day.

HOW MUCH PREPAREDNESS?

(Boston Post.)

The rank and file of the people of this country, the citizens who will have to pay the bills, are willing and even eager to subscribe to a program of military and naval preparedness. But when they see such enormous disparity between the estimates of experts as to the amount of preparedness deemed "adequate" it is natural that they should demand that the term "adequate" be clearly defined. When Secretary Garrison believes 400,000 soldiers adequate, when the war college thinks 1,500,000 adequate, and when Col. Roosevelt feels only universal military service as adequate to meet our needs it appears high time that we told just what these needs are.

The lessons of the European war should have taught us that our military and naval preparation must fit our international policy and not our policy fit our preparedness. England has demonstrated that she, with her navy, was fully prepared to resist invasion of the "tight little isle," which, of course, was the first precept of her policy; but she was woefully ill prepared to prevent the violation of Belgium's neutrality, which was also part of her international policy.

Our first duty is obviously to be able to resist invasion of these United States. But we have claimed to have other duties which we must right now either prepare for or abandon. It is part of our international policy to resist any attempt to wrest the Hawaiian Islands or the Philippines from us? If it is, we must prepare for that possibility. Is it again, part of our policy to stand by the Monroe doctrine, to prevent any European interference with our neighbors on the southern continent? If it is, we must prepare to enforce that policy.

Whatever is to be done let us know first what is our purpose. Let our international policy be clearly defined, and then build up to the point where that policy can be maintained against all opposition.

POETS' PROPHETCY OF THE CANAL.

Precision in connection with the Panama inter-oceanic canal has been credited to Goethe, Baron Munchausen, and Francis Lieber. But priority would seem to go to John Dyer, who in 1757, in his poem "Fleece," asked:

"Rather shall we burst strong Darien's chain,
Steer our bold fleets between cloven rocks,
And through the great Pacific every joy
Of civil life draw."

Unfortunately experience is showing that the rocks are not of the kind that stay cloven.

Christian Science Monitor.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO.

Motto: *How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.*

JANUARY.

HERE'S January, just on time,
And bringing New Year morning,
As bright as e'er new minted dime,
As bare as babe at borning;
A bounding boy, bound to grow,
A ruddy poly-poly,
With wealth and want and woe and woe,
For lofty born and lowly.
Abnormally, naively nude,
While folk with fangs fretting,
With weather ranging raw to rude,
And blizzard beasts begetting;
A charming chap, surcharged with cheer,
Ingenuous and jolly—
Till Christmas bills begin t'appear;
Then marked by melancholy.

ARIES.

IF the administration is satisfied with Austria's ways, with its "ready and prepared to pass lightly over this deficiency of evidence," it is not difficult to satisfy. Count that day lost when I. S. sun sees not a diplomatic victory won.

THE ADJACENT GENTLEMAN.

Mr. in the interest of accuracy, should not the term, "Gentleman at the Adjacent Desk," be reconstructed? The word adjacent means "lying near," and it is evident that the gentleman does the lying, not the desk.

IF an explorer were to visit the South Pole he would undoubtedly find a German propagandist there, trying to stir up trouble among the gullible.

Cherubim and Seraphim.

Sir: It may be of interest to recall that Francis Gross, the antiquary, whose eccentricities were so cleverly satirized by Robbie Burns, defined "cherubim" in his "Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue" as "peevish children," offering as an incontrovertible authority for the accuracy of his definition the assurance of the "Te Deum" that "cherubim and seraphim continually

How to Keep Well. By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

[Copyright: 1916. By Dr. W. A. Evans.]

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

MRS. T. W. Y. writes: "I am seeking information concerning certain details of sanitation in my home. Pepped plants and cut flowers do not live in my room. The cut flowers wither almost immediately and plants with combination furnace and hot water. The standard temperature in the rooms is 70, more often below than above. We keep pails of water in the furnace pipes under the registers.

"What is the probable cause of the air in our house being so bad for flowers and plants?

"If the air is bad for the plants, is it good for us? The family is in fair though not vigorous health."

REPLY.

I am making your letter public in order to put the same questions into the minds of a great many people. Most women have noticed that flowers will not live in their house, but they have tried to find out what is wrong about it. They tried it because they wanted to have a bit of green and color under eye in the season when all nature is drab, but they found the sticky, dying plants a source of annoyance. Beyond that, they have not the matter to think.

Because flowers are pretty and green is one reason for trying to have them in the living room. Another is because they furnish a means of measuring living conditions. Thermometers, hygrometers, barometers, and barometers are good as means of measuring living conditions, but they are not the best means. Thermometers measure temperature, hygrometers measure humidity, and barometers measure pressure. There is a room in the house which is a room in a room to grow plants in there. Please are thermometers and hygrometers combined in a single instrument. A thermometer will record a very high or a very low temperature, a hygrometer a very high or a very low humidity.

Wistling does tell you of the humidity, little by little, day by day, slow, insensitively small but relentlessly cumulative evil influences which cause people to pine away to become susceptible to cold, to become fable and heresies.

If the plants do not thrive the people will not. Your last sentence states the case very well. The family is in fair though not vigorous health. The plants are good, but not in the best condition. If the plants are not in the best condition, the family will not be in the best condition.

Would it not be a good idea, to try to grow potted plants in schoolrooms, offices, factories, and homes? Suppose a school teacher found that plants would not grow in her schoolroom or office, she would not grow in an office or a mother in the home. There would be enough room for the plants to grow.

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Rooms in which plants will not live are not fit to live in or to work in. The simplest test of fitness is the flower test.

REPLY.

There is nothing wrong with you physically or mentally. The less you let me know about you, the less I care about you. How to cure angina pectoris?"

C. M. writes: "Will you please give cause and treatment for angina pectoris?"

REPLY.

Much the most frequent cause of angina pectoris is smoking—not the smoke itself but the heart. Sometimes the trouble is in the heart muscles. The most frequent cause is angina pectoris. Alcohol, tobacco, lead poisoning are other causes. Careful diet, correction of bad habits, and proper medicines are very serviceable for angina pectoris.

WANTS TO GROW TALLER.

Mail Reader writes: "Wish you would give me some of your advice how I could grow at least five or six inches taller. Am 19 years of age and very short; have been that way for the last four years. Am willing to do anything you say."

REPLY.

Nothing for you to do except to change your diet.

Nothing for you to do except to change your diet.

GOSSIP OF BOOKS OF THE DAY

Mr. Powys Proves a Novelist of Great Power

BY ELIA W. PEATTIE.

JOHN COOPER POWYS has written three books. "The War and Culture" was the first, and it, like the volume which follows, "Return of the Native," was a book of comment. Now, by way of a third, he offers "WOOD AND STONE," a romance which he dedicates to Mr. Thomas Hardy. (Arnold Shaw, New York, publisher.)

Let us begin by saying that the story is made up now and then reminds the reader of Mr. Hardy's "Return of the Native," that may be laid to the similarity of location as much as anything else. Here and there, for a moment, the thought recurs to Emily Bronte's "Wuthering Heights," that is merely because of the clash of wills which makes up the drama of the book. If at moments the work of John Freytag is suggested, that the result of the personality which Powys tends to inanimate things, such as wood and stone, even as Tennyson gives mysterious powers to his beather, pens and furs.

Mr. Powys calls his story a romance and he uses the word rigidly, but it may be argued that it is not a romantic romance. Psychologically speaking it is one of the most remarkable pieces of fiction ever written; as a novel it is filled with beauties but lacking in drama. Indeed, the most dramatic events are related with a scrupulous quietness and aloofness, so that they frequently seem of less importance than the mental processes of the characters.

There is no hero, and the heroine is a fitting creature, appropriately named Lacrima, she being an Italian, orphaned, and living in the home of an English relative. Mrs. Romer, whose husband, an aggressive, tyrannical vulgarian, owns the historic estate of the region and the great quarries in which the men of the community work. Romer has a daughter, Gladys, who is relentless and determined to dominate all around her. She has in her range all animal satisfaction in life as he has and is quite unafraid to take anything she wants. Indeed, the whole community is a lusty—not to say a lustful—ones—excepting poor dark-eyed Lacrima, Traffo, and her unassisted lover, Maurice Quincunx. A curse of iniquity rests upon him, and so detached is he from life that he even lacks the desire to contemplate it. His books, his garden, and his ironies give him diversion enough. But to offset him are the two brothers, Andrew and John, the son of a schoolboy, who, impregnated with Nietzschean ideas, regard the world with easy contempt, dwell much on thoughts of mortality, and look upon women with pagan admiration.

The title of the book is used symbolically. The wood and stones are at war in nature and in human nature. But the victory, Mr. Powys affirms, is with the wood. There is much symbolism in the book—old pagan powers abide in one hill; Christian influence in another.

"The sun is lord and god of the earth," wall the voices of the wind. "The sun alone is master in the end. Lust and fear, the forces of the sun, and all feed obliquely his dominion."

"The moon draws more than the stars," answers another voice. "In the place of silence where Love waits, only the moon can pass; and only the moon can hear the voice of the watchers. Love and sacrifice outlast all victories. Beyond the circle of life they rule the darkness, and death is dust beneath their feet."

I do not hesitate to say that a new novelist of power has appeared upon the scene. Delineator of the feeble, the unwholesome, the suffering and craven he may be, but the idea of essential integrity and nobility of purpose is his. I am a votary to the anatomy of the book. Dignity and beauty furnish their contrasts to sordidness and failure. One closes the volume with the feeling that one has had an intellectual adventure of importance.

These and many other characters live their daily lives before the mental eyes of the reader, holding him fascinated, not because of the loveliness of their actions—for a more perverse group of beings it would be difficult to imagine—but because of the intensity with which they live and the manner in which their creator depicts their wavering intentions, their brutal self-assertion and their helplessness before fate.

In his preface Mr. Powys says: "The following narrative gathers itself around what is, perhaps, one of the most absorbing and difficult problems of our age: the world-old struggle between the 'well constituted' and the 'ill constituted,' which the writings of Nietzsche have recently called so startlingly to our attention." In this struggle, he says, "the 'well constituted' is not self-assertion but self-abandonment, might not the 'well constituted' be regarded as the vanquished, and the 'ill constituted' as the victors?" In other words, in such a universe, who are the 'well constituted'?" And he enlarges upon the subject, asking which force is the most compelling, the 'will to power' or the 'will to love'?" To illustrate that he has undertaken to describe the hearts of slaves, pariahs, cowards, outcasts, and other victims of fate—an idea which he shares with Dostoevsky and other Russians.

He has carried out his intention with incomparable skill. Not even in the pages of "Jude the Obscure" or in "Obermann," or Amiel's pensive journal will be found so meticulous an account of the suffering and shrinking soul. And to his opposition the brutal domination of Romer, the heavy witted egotism and lecherousness of his kinsman, John Gorring, whom Romer forces upon Lacrima, the philosophic aloofness of the two Andersons and the feminine assertiveness of Gladys Romer.

These contribute to rather than make up the whole of what I am inclined to call the texture of the novel. The benevolent mind of Mr. Powys, grasping and retaining what is most interesting in ancient and in modern literature, balancing the claims of many philosophies, comprehending actions, and giving a yet greater sympathy to reactions, has for the medium one of the most remarkable mobile voices in the history of any contemporary author. His ideas are never erratic or experimental, seldom lack interest. There is a torrential quality to his style; it pours itself forth with a sort of intellectual spate. Such a man is fitted peculiarly for the precise task he set himself. He has taken a writer of circumstance, placed his human being in it, and has endowed them with the eye of a scientific enthusiast. Nor can he be said for a moment relaxes this cold objectivity. Thackeray, who used to say, "I forgot myself and fell in love with Col. Newcome," Hardy, de-touched as a Greek dramatist, was betrayed into anguish by his Tess. But

was awarded the Nobel peace medal in 1906; the gratitude of the world is a nobler prize should bring about this much deserved

DAVID T. PUNNIS.

OUR TASK FOR T. R.

Dec. 30.—EDITOR of The Tribune writes from "A Smoke" the writer says: "Suppose city were electrified (an economic consideration), still have to burn vast coal to produce our electricity? Is there no other should there be any other entirely practicable to electric industrial life of the can be no question that addition would add immensely and comfort of the people

still be burned in great central generating plants if electric all the industries of Chicago still, but these plants are in the most modern smoke apparatus. In addition the experts, especially trained smoke is produced, for a waste.

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WHAT'S WRITTEN ON PAPER SCRAP GILLET HOLDS?

Ten Words Signed by Mrs.
Bryant Read in Secret by
Judge Smith.

(Continued from first page.)

said: "I should be in contempt if I said a word. Besides, publicity would hurt my case."

Ralph M. Shaw, counsel for Mrs. Bryant, in the presence of Judge Smith—a precaution he adopted to insure safety from a charge of contempt—said: "Nothing has been introduced in evidence or heard in court which can't be fully explained, will reflect in the slightest degree upon Mrs. Bryant's character."

Mr. Webb declined to throw any light on the document. Mr. Everett may nothing except to deny a scandalous rumor which started from no one knew exactly where. Judge Smith said he was in honor bound to hold his peace.

Here and there through the previous evidence have been dropped hints that it was said authoritatively, bore upon this piece of paper signed by Mrs. Gillett. In a wrangle of lawyers on the second day of the trial, when Mr. Everett was fighting to prevent opposing counsel from searching Mrs. Bryant's past life, Judge Smith said he wouldn't off this line of inquiry unless Mr. Walker could produce evidence that Mrs. Bryant had made a confession.

"If she confessed it," said Judge Smith, "I will let you prove it."

"I will prove it absolutely," said Mr. Walker, impressively, "before I finish with this case."

The Other Man Appears.

"The other man" who is supposed to be the hero or the villain of the romance of ten words in green ink, appeared, a dim and shadowy figure, for one fugitive moment in the courtroom story.

"Have you ever accused your wife of infidelity?" Mr. Everett asked Mr. Gillett on one occasion.

"No," replied Mr. Gillett.

"Do you remember that evening you drew a revolver on your wife in your Prairie avenue home, caught her by the neck, and told her you would kill her if she did not lead you to the hiding place of the man you believed she had concealed in the house?"

"I don't remember," returned Mr. Gillett.

Then later Mr. Gillett refused to testify regarding any incidents which might reflect on his wife's faithfulness.

So much for the mystery of the ragged scrap of paper.

Judge Reveals His Attitude.

When Mr. Everett opened the case for the respondent in the afternoon he asked Judge Smith along what lines of inquiry he would best proceed to save time. Judge Smith, in his answer, seemed in a hurry to get through with the result:

"It is due to the court that we understand on the present home life of Mrs. Bryant," said Judge Smith. "I should like to hear Mrs. Bryant's answer to this document which has just been introduced. I should like particularly to know why Mrs. Bryant changed the names of the two children. I say frankly that I do not like that. While the decree of divorce gives Mr. Gillett no right to visit his children, it seems to me he has the right as a father to visit them, and not in the presence of a French nurse or anybody else. I do not wish these remarks to be construed as indicating my decision. They are intended merely to illustrate my attitude."

To prove, as he said, that Mr. Gillett never believed the charges of unfaithfulness he hurried at his wife, Mr. Everett read two letters written by Mr. Gillett after the furniture smashing episode in his Prairie avenue home. One was to his wife and the other to her mother, Mrs. A. A. Parker.

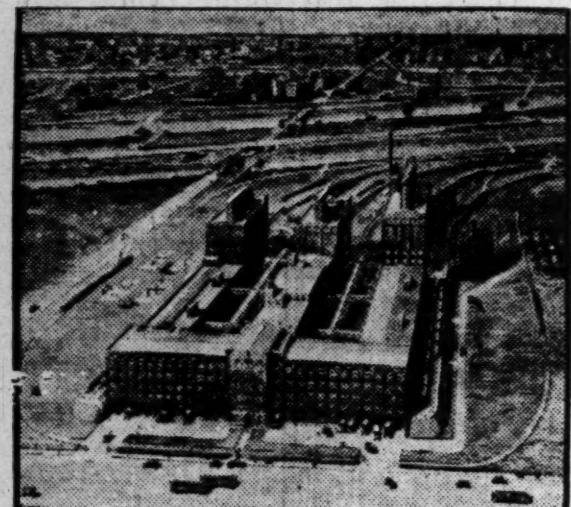
Asks Her Forgiveness.

The one to his wife, dated Jan. 4, 1912, addressed her as "dearest Elizabeth."

"Please forgive me," he wrote. "You know I wasn't myself—I was ill of pneumonia and what I did was not wholly due to intoxication. I have since been delirious. I had a vision of you opening your arms to me. Your Christian relatives would have liked it. You suffered at my hands and I am sorry for it. I would not have treated a dog like that. Come back to me. Elizabeth, I love you. I will never drink again."

The letter to his mother-in-law asked

New Chicago Plant of



35th Street, California Avenue, Drainage Canal

THE ALBERT DICKINSON COMPANY

Seeds GRASS FIELD Seeds

Lawn Grass Pop Corn Poultry Feeds Stock Feeds

her to try to bring about a reconciliation. He said his jealousy had driven him to drink, but he knew now such a reason was absurd.

Now for a Scream.

Immediately after the reading of these letters breathing the tragedy of a broken home in stalked Comedy in the person of Mrs. Julia Condon, a very French governess in the Gillett home, but a smartly tailored gown of blue broadcloth, her jaunty hat, and pillow muff of mink fur. Mrs. Gordon was a distinctly fetching figure and bore herself with aristocratic hauteur. Her gestures with her white gloved hands were dainty and dynamic and in trying moments she tapped the floor with her toes as they do in story books. She was quite deliciously foreign and, it may be added, a regular scream as a witness.

"Do you remember the pajamas incident?" asked Mr. Everett.

"Perfectly," she replied with a lift of the eyebrows. "It was at Lake Forest, May Condon, the cook; Julia, the maid, and I were in the kitchen, when suddenly Mr. Gillett appeared in the door clad only in his pajamas."

She Drops Her Eyes.

Mrs. Gordon dropped her eyes and seemed properly scandalized.

"Yes," said Mr. Everett, "go on."

"He said: 'Who wants a man?' just like that. The cook looked at me and I looked at her, and I am sorry to say Julia, the maid, who was quite young, laughed. Mr. Gillett turned directly and without another word went up the back stairs. I took the privilege of running up the front stairs. I hurried into my room and locked the door. It was terrible."

When Mr. Walker cross-examined her, Mrs. Gordon admitted it had never entered her mind that Mr. Gillett might have meant to ask whether it was the gardener or the stableman who needed an extra man.

"Oh, Ho!" She Chortles.

"Do you remember the 'harem room'?" asked Mr. Everett.

"Oh, ho!" chortled Mrs. Gordon. "That is a lie. There was a room fitted up over the stable by Frank, the gardener, and his wife. The furniture was very primitive. It was good enough for the gardener and his wife. But—ugh!—the smell!"

"Did you ever see her smoke cigarettes?" asked Mr. Walker.

Mr. Everett objected.

"Did you ever see her drink?"

Again Mr. Everett objected.

"The gardeness was always vigorous. 'O, let me answer,' she pleaded.

"All right," said Mr. Everett. "I withdraw my objection."

"And I withdraw my question," said Mr. Walker.

"How Are My Angels?"

"Mrs. Gillett," the former governess continued, "used to come into the nursery every morning and kiss her children and say, 'How are my little angels?'"

"Are you in service now?" asked Mr. Walker.

"I am not," snapped Mrs. Gordon. "I work for nobody. I am married."

"The man who got you is to be envied," insisted Mr. Walker. "He got you. Good-night, my dear Matilda. Happy New Year."

"Mrs. Fanny Kidd of 2018 West Sixty-eighth place was cook for the Gillets when they lived in Prairie avenue. She described the now famous furniture smashing incident which led to Mrs. Gillett's leaving her husband. She said at the wedding of Mrs. Secor Cunningham, Mr. Gillett was so drunk when he entered the church he had difficulty in navigating.

Moon Hunt a la Candie.

"Do you remember one night at Lake Forest when Mr. Gillett went out into the yard with a lighted candle?" Mr. Everett asked.

"He went out with a candle to look for the moon," replied the cook. "He had come home very late in a machine and found a candle in the kitchen. I was looking out the window when I saw him with the lighted candle in his hand, climbing over the garden hedge looking for the moon. I suppose he must have found it. It was shining very brightly. I finally got him down by the back fence."

Harold J. Bryant, who married the former Mrs. Gillett, said on the stand he was an Englishman and not an American citizen. He denied that it was not for the war he and his wife would live in England. His income he said, was \$10,000 a year as an officer of a company that deals in Florida lands and had \$5,000 more from securities.

"What are the names of the children?" he was asked.

"Their legal name is Gillett," he answered. "The other girls called Bryant. I call the boy 'Brother' or 'Parker' and the girl 'Elizabeth.'

Mr. Walker's first question to Mrs.

Bryant when she took the stand was, "When did Mr. Bryant begin his courtship?" An objection being sustained, Mr. Walker said: "I want to show that she was engaged to Mr. Bryant before she was divorced from Mr. Gillett and the funeral baked meats did coldly furnish the marriage table."

"How soon after divorce did the courtship begin?" Mr. Walker pursued.

"Very soon," replied Mrs. Bryant.

"Q.—When did you begin to call the children Bryant?" A.—As soon as I became Mrs. Bryant.

Ashamed of Name.

"Q.—When did you first call the boy Parker?" A.—As soon as I left Mr. Gillett.

"Q.—With the idea of obtainting any regard the children might have had for their father?" A.—No. I was ashamed of the name of Gillett.

"Q.—How soon after divorce did the courtship begin?" Mr. Walker pursued.

"Very soon," replied Mrs. Bryant.

"Q.—When did you begin to call the children Bryant?" A.—As soon as I became Mrs. Bryant.

Nonpartisan Conference Con-

spicuously Avoided by Re-

publican Leaders.

NEW BALLOT LAW

URGED ON DUNNE BY L.V.L. SESSION

Nonpartisan Conference Con-

spicuously Avoided by Re-

publican Leaders.

so that the presidential primaries, Republican and Democratic, shall be combined with the aldermanic elections in Chicago and the township elections downstate.

No One from Dunne.

No representative from Gov. Dunne appeared at the session. The word from Springfield, as quite definitely conveyed, was that Gov. Dunne declined to proceed any further in amending the primary law than was provided in his first session primary call.

The Dunne spokesman remained away from the city hall meeting. The Republican party and factional leaders also were absent. Nothing substantial was accomplished.

LORIMER TRIAL ON JAN. 17.

Action Against La Salle Bank Head
to Be Heard by Judge
Dever.

The nonpartisan conference held yesterday in the city council chamber under the auspices of the Legislative Voters' League asks that Gov. Dunne include within a fresh special session call for amendment to the direct primary law.

Yesterday's conference did not reach any agreement as to what should be suggested to a special session of the general assembly.

Differ on Law.

Speakers for various elements differed as to what might be included in a compromise law. Republican leaders were absent conspicuously. Surface indications were that anything that might result from the conference would come to nothing.

Net result of the day's meeting in the city council chamber, called by the Legislative Voters' League, is that Gov. Dunne is requested by formal resolution to provide that a second special session of the legislature shall amend the primary acts

We Wish You a Very Happy New Year

**MAY the ever-
increasing pros-
perity which has come
with the closing
months of 1915 make
the New Year one of
abundant good fortune
for all.**

**MAY 1916 be, for
each of you, a year of
health, happiness and
success, and may
your every hope be
realized.**

The Fair

Is There a Man of Large Affairs

who feels the need of an able lieutenant—one with brains, mature judgment, sterling character, moral uprightness, a sense of proportion, the ability to do, and the virtue of discretion?

Are you one of the big men who seeks a strong executive, in whom you can place absolute confidence—who cannot be bribed or corrupted—a diplomat with a keen knowledge of human nature—a deputy who can use and not abuse power—who works with the same zest that he plays?

If you are one of the few men who can use the qualifications here described, you know they can hardly be valued in dollars and cents, though they can be secured for \$12,000—plus the opportunity to make two or three times this figure.

An interview is sought with principals only, and in confidence.

Address J D 535, Tribune.

CHICAGO NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA

E. L. MANSURE COMPANY

Upholstery and Drapery

Trimmings Embroideries

183-185 N. Michigan Ave.

Michigan Avenue and Lake Street

Chicago

Chicago Bonding

and Surety Company

29 S. LA SALLE ST.

Over two hundred thousand dollars in approved securities deposited with the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Illinois for the benefit and protection of its policy holders.

A. J. SABATH, Pres.

CHAS. J. VOPICKA, Treas. O. F. ROBERTS, Secy. & Mgr.

WOMEN WITH IDEALS want a paper with ideals. Therefore The Tribune every morning.

Achievements of a Year

Daily Circulation:

The daily (week day only) circulation of The Chicago Tribune for the year 1915 averaged 348,416.

This circulation is approximately equal to the *combined* week day circulation of the other Chicago morning papers.

This circulation exceeds that of every other morning newspaper in America with one or possibly two exceptions.

This circulation shows an increase of 16 per cent over the biggest previous year.

Sunday Circulation:

The circulation of The Sunday Tribune for the year 1915 averaged 560,896.

This circulation is far in excess of that of the next Chicago Sunday paper and more than double that of the third.

This circulation exceeds that of every other Sunday newspaper in America with one exception.

This circulation shows an increase of 21 per cent over the biggest previous year.

Advertising:

The Chicago Tribune printed 45,886.55 columns of advertising in the year 1915.

This volume was 1,333.60 columns more than were printed by the other Chicago morning papers *combined*.

This volume exceeds that of every other newspaper, whether morning and Sunday or evening and Sunday, in America.

This volume shows an increase of 2,210.28 columns over the biggest previous year.

The Chicago Tribune

The World's Greatest Newspaper

(Trade Mark Registered)

(Member Audit Bureau of Circulations)

PROSPERITY FIRM, BANKERS AVER; CAUTION URGED

**Chicago Financiers See Need
for Readjustment Before
End of War.**

WHAT THEY SAY

GEORGE M. REYNOLDS.
(Continental and Commercial National.)
A business revival is here.
We must take up the manufacture of goods which have a lasting market.
Investors should be careful about speculating in war stocks.
There is plenty of money for those who desire credit.

JAMES B. FORGAN.
(First National.)
Surplus of funds is available in banks for borrowers.
Immediate business outlook is very good.
State and federal banks should co-operate under the federal reserve act.

CHARLES G. DAWES.
(Central Trust Company)
Banks have a great reservoir of unused credits.
Statesmen and business men should look ahead for the inevitable reaction.
Now is the time for business men to get out of debt.

BARRETT URGES A UNITED FRONT BY PAN-AMERICA

R. G. Dun & Co. Review
Points Gratifying Outlook for 1916.

**Says This Continent Will Face
Peril at Close of the Great
Struggle in Europe.**

DUN'S WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO TRADE
published today by R. G. Dun & Co.
will say:

"Year and business conditions present an outlook of the most gratifying kind. Some of the statistics of the year's activities establish new high records, and at no time heretofore has there been a greater accumulation of demands on important leading industries. Pressure on production and distribution permits less time than is usually given to inventories and repairs, and, while some idle capacity exists, all indications attest sustained recovery and a close approach to normal trade volume in this district."

FORWARD WORK UNABATED.
Accumulation of forward work has continued unabated, and with the generally improved demands there are also better prices and a restoration of confidence which assures strength to the bases of future operations. Settlements at this time involve unusual banking resources, and on the recent inroads on reserves the discount market has turned distinctly harder. Wealth continues flowing abundantly from the United States to foreign products. Pay rolls and collections again are more uniformly good, these factors adding to wider circulation of money and elimination of much idleness at factory centers.

"Bank clearings, \$310,513,081, exceed those of corresponding week last year by 26 per cent, and compare with \$282,128,611 in 1915. Failures reported in the Chicago district numbered 32, against 33 last week in 1914, and 32 in 1913. Those with liabilities over \$100,000 number 14, against 7 last week, 19 in 1914, and 12 in 1913."

U. S. STEEL PLANS TO SPEND MILLIONS ON ITS PLANTS

New York, Dec. 31.—Recently authorized additions to the plans of subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corp., will add an additional of from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, according to reports in Wall Street today. The improvements will include the erection of sulphuric acid plant and a tin plate and Tinplate company.

The Illinois Steel company will build a benzol plant at Joliet, and the American Steel and Wire company will build a rod mill at its Cuyahoga works and an open hearth plant at Newburgh.

"To the foregoing budget of favorable tidings must be added the fact that small order houses report record trade."

TRADE BOOMING AS YEAR CLOSES

R. G. Dun & Co. Review
Points Gratifying Outlook for 1916.

**SAYS THIS CONTINENT WILL FACE
PERIL AT CLOSE OF THE GREAT
STRUGGLE IN EUROPE.**

HIS DRAMA VIEWS COST VISSERING \$64,854 ALIMONY

**President of Automobile Club
Settles Lump Sum
Upon Wife.**

Apparently it has cost Harry Vissering, president of the Chicago Automobile Club, \$64,854 in lump alimony and \$3,000 attorney's fees to express his opinion of the drama.

At least Mrs. Edith B. Vissering was assured that amount yesterday with her decree granted by Judge Kersten. She is residing at the Hyde Park hotel and has been separated from her husband, who is president of the railway supply company that bears his name, since August 1915, when he is charged with having moved the furniture of their flat before she had time to dress.

"In May, 1915," Mrs. Vissering testified, "we had been to the theater to see a play on the subject of marriage and divorce, which did not please Mr. Vissering. I gave my opinion and he jumped out of bed and put his hand on my throat and threatened to choke me."

It was also alleged he had slapped his wife on one occasion because she did not drive a car to suit him.

He is also charged with having torn her hair because he didn't like it and with having torn up a feather box when she was angry. Once he is said to have thrown a hot potato at his wife at the dinner table.

The Vissingers were married in Jackson, Mich., in 1899.

**COUNTY JAIL LEPER
HELD FREE OF PERIL.**

R. V. Mitchell, the leprosy victim, held in the county jail in a secluded wing under charges of robbery, will continue in his confinement for the present, following the decision of the jail physician, who yesterday determined the leper in no way endangers the other prisoners.

Health Commissioner Robertson also declared there is nothing to fear from the disease.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—Following is the forecast issued by the Chicago Forecast Office:
Illinois—With continued mild temperatures and Sunday, probably changing to snow and cold by Sunday night.
Milwaukee—Rain Saturday, heavy rain, probably turning to snow and cold.
Wisconsin—Rain Saturday; Sunday rain or snow, cold by night.
Minnesota—Cloudy Saturday and Sunday, probably snow in east and south portions; cold Sunday.
Iowa—Rain Saturday; Sunday cold, with snow in southeast portion; Sunday unsettled and colder.
North Dakota—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday; cold Sunday.
South Dakota—Cloudy Saturday, preceded by snow east; Sunday cloudy.
Ohio—Rain Saturday; Sunday fair; and cold, probably preceded by rain in morning.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

NEW CORPORATIONS WERE LICENSED yesterday by the secretary of state at Springfield as follows:

Alexander Woolen Co., Chicago, capital \$25,000; Dr. Alexander J. Alexander, Israel Schatz, Alfred Wagenfur.

Dr. Tiffany Co., Chicago, capital \$25,000; Dr. William H. Tamm, M. B. Tamm.

Ridgeley Hudson, Chicago, capital \$20,000; Incorporators, Christian Martin Boldenbuck.

Vinton M. B. Boldenbuck, Chicago, capital \$20,000; Incorporators, W. B. Moak, G. J. Han-

nings, Progresso Preparatory schools, Chicago, capital \$100,000; Incorporators, Walter H. Becker.

Western Building Co., Chicago, capital \$100,000; Incorporators, Walter H. Becker, W. B. Buckley.

CHANGES.

Slovak Publishing Co., Chicago, capital stock increased to \$100,000; W. M. Crilly Co., Chicago, capital stock decreased from \$100,000 to \$20,000.

Schlesinger-Wittman Co., Chicago, capital stock increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Julius Kuefer Paper Box Co., Chicago, name changed to Kuefer-Kuefer Paper Box Co.

METALS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—COPPER Firm, electrolytic, \$22,250,000; IRON-Furnace, electric, \$10,000,000; Lead, \$10,000,000; zinc strong, \$20,000,000. LEAD—Offered.

\$45,500. SPELTER—Not quoted. At London: Copper, \$100,000; Zinc, \$100,000.

ANTIMONY—\$125. LEAD—As 8d. SIGHT—\$100.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 31.—LEAD—Higher and strong at \$45/bbl. SPELTER—Quoted at \$10/bbl, but no sales reported.

SUNNY SEES SUNNY FUTURE.

Head of Chicago Telephone Company Thinks United States Prosperity Will Grow.

Telephone: Franklin 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593 Automatic 33-703.

Cold in the Head?—Look Out! It's Dangerous—

**WILLIE'S
CASCARA QUININE
Tonic**

The old standard remedy—in this form—no unpleasant after effects—no grippe in 3 days—Money back if it fails.

Mr. Hill's picture on it—
Insist on genuine—Box with red tape.

25 Cents
At Any Drug Store.

W. H. Hill Company, Detroit

**RESERVE B
MAKES R
FOR FIRS**

Chicago Institution

Net Profit of \$2

Rediscount

The federal reserve made its first annual

having now been in op-

than a year. Net pro-

shown, after meeting ex-

penses, operating ex-

hiations made to the ne-

the organization and

federal reserve board

Douglas, governor, said

"On Nov. 18 last the

banks of the United

the first year of the

federal reserve bank

in the preceding year,

expenditures have de-

creased pro rata, as nec-

necessary in the organiza-

the net profits for the year

Rediscounting Al-

"These results have

the investment of a

bank's resources in

short term municipal ob-

jects which the fed-

eral reserve is almost

utilized to the limit.

It will be in years to come

source of revenue, but

closed, a supply of fu-

wholesome require-

chief money making

stitution largely idle.

"These unusual con-

over, enabled our dir-

to perfect the running

and to formulate

expenditures for instant

emergencies which in

member bank."

Summary of T

The following table

the transactions from

Dec. 31, 1915:

BILLS DISCOUNT

1,162 applications for

bank discount from

bills of exchange

Illinois, 37 banks \$7,422,800

Indiana, 38 banks \$4,962,100

Michigan, 9 banks \$483,800

Wisconsin, 7 banks \$272,400

BILLS OUTSTANDING

Banks' acceptances,

present bills drawn

connection with im-

portant imports, ac-

cepted, adjusted to

adjustments and pur-

sued in the open market.

U. S. GOVERNMENT

U. S. bonds of

1910-1915 \$2,525,000

Purchased at an av-

erage price of

U. S. 3% bonds of

1915 \$1,706,000

Purchased at an av-

erage price of

161.62

INVEST

Warrants and bonds

issued and bought

banks during the

about \$10,000,000 over

The weekly statis-

tic board showing

Dec. 30 follows:

RESO

Gold coin and certifi-

cates of deposit—

Gold redemption fund

Liabilities ..

Total reserve ..

Liabilities ..

RESERVE BANK MAKES REPORT FOR FIRST YEAR

Chicago Institution Exhibits a
Net Profit of \$20,000; Few
Rediscounts.

The federal reserve bank of Chicago made its first annual report yesterday, having now been in operation for more than a year. Net profits of \$20,000 are shown, after meeting organization expenses, operating expenses, and contributions made to the necessary outlay in the organization and activities of the federal reserve board. James B. Douglas, governor, said in his report:

"On Nov. 10 last the federal reserve bank of the United States completed the first year of its existence. The federal reserve bank of Chicago, as indicated in the profit and loss figures shown on the following page, has met its organization expenses, has discharged all expenses of operation to date, and has contributed its pro rata share of the outlay necessary in the organization and activities of the federal reserve board to date. Net profits for the year are \$20,000."

Rediscounting Almost Negligible.

"These results have been obtained by the investment of a small proportion of the bank's resources in United States government bonds, bankers' acceptances and short time municipal warrants. The extent to which the rediscount privilege has been utilized is almost negligible. This facility is supposed to be and doubtless will be in years to come a principal source of revenue, but for the year just closed, a supply of funds in commercial bills for exceeding legitimate and wholesome purposes has left the bank's cash money-making function of our institution largely idle."

"These unusual conditions have, however, enabled our directors and officers to perfect the running machinery of the bank and to formulate policies designed to meet inevitable exigencies of the future. The rediscount privilege is now in readiness for instant use—a remedy for emergencies which may arise with any member bank."

Summary of Transactions.

The following table is a summary of transactions from Nov. 16, 1914, to Dec. 31, 1915:

BILLS DISCOUNTED—MEMBERS.

1,955 applications for bills discounted from 221 banks as follows:

Illinoian, 21 banks, \$7,362,28

Indiana, 53 banks, \$9,312,27

Iowa, 110 banks, 4,800,964,97

Michigan, 9 banks, 483,866,82

Wisconsin, 7 banks, 272,501,56

Total \$14,648,657,90

BILLS DISCOUNTED—BOUGHT.

Bankers' acceptances, 182, representing bills drawn in connection with imports, exports, accepted by institutions of known responsibility and purchased in the open market.

Total 5,782,002,08

U.S. GOVERNMENT BONDS ASTOLLOWNS:

8.2% bonds of 1930-1968, \$2,525,000,00

Purchased at an average price of 96.76.

U.S. 8% bonds of 1945..... 1,706,000,00

Purchased at an average price of 96.42.

Total 4,231,000,00

INVESTMENTS

Warrents and bonds of 44 municipalities, maturities ranging from 10 days to 6 months, purchased in the open market.

Total 7,713,901,58

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

2,224 items have been handled as follows:

Bankers' acceptances, 46,722

to \$632,181,822.97

Country Banks, 1,307,918,43

Total 671,407,680,46

Total 1,803,629,563,43

Condition of All Banks.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 31—Bills discounted and bought by federal reserve banks during the last week increased about \$1,000,000 over the previous week.

The weekly statement of the federal reserve board showing the banks' condition Dec. 31 follows:

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates in vault, \$286,546,000

Gold coin in circulation, 77,285,000

Gold redemption fund with United States treasurer..... 1,124,000

Total \$354,885,000

Legal tender notes, silver, etc., 1,016,000

Total \$355,898,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in..... \$54,512,000

Government deposits..... 16,000,000

Reserve deposits—net..... 490,012,000

All other liabilities..... 13,386,000

Total \$901,109,000

Gold liabilities..... \$491,110,000

Gold reserve against net liabilities, 57.0 per cent.

Gold reserve against net liabilities, 57.0 per cent.

Gold reserve against net deposit liabilities, 57.0 per cent.

Gold reserve net of federal reserve note in circulation, 56.0 per cent.

\$160,000 FOR MINE RIGHTS

Thomas F. Cole of Duluth Pays \$4,000 An Acre for Mineral Deposits Under Aheemeek, Mich.

Cahem, Mich., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Thomas F. Cole of Duluth has just clinched a deal for the mineral rights of a mine covering the entire village of Aheemeek, Keweenaw county, at \$4,000 an acre, the highest price ever paid for mineral land in this district. There are forty acres in the tract.

At eighteen, Helen had lost none of the characteristics of her childhood. They were held in deeper reserve, but they were just as persistent. Restrained by convention, she was still adventurous in spirit and her father's one anxiety, old soldier though he was, was that a spirited horse or an ocean under tow would some day be his daughter's undoing. General Holmes had but two interests in life, his daughter and his railroads—he was a builder and an organizer of railroads.

Closest among her father's friends was Amos Rhinelander, a New York man of large means, and General Holmes, returning on Helen's eighteenth birthday with Rhinelander and Rhinelander's nephew—Robert Seagrus, himself a young and ambitious railroad promoter—from a trip of inspection of the tidewater terminals of Holmes' road, was eagerly awaited by his daughter at their coun-

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

The GIRL and the GAME

A STORY OF MOUNTAIN RAILROAD LIFE

By FRANK H. SPEARMAN

The Mutual Film Corporation's Motion Picture Version of This Story May Be Seen at Leading Theatres Everywhere.

AUTHOR OF "WHISPERING SMITH," "THE MOUNTAIN DIVIDE," "STRATEGY OF GREAT RAILROADS," ETC.

COPYRIGHT, 1915, BY FRANK H. SPEARMAN.

Rediscounts.

CHAPTER I.

In the midmorning quiet, the bathing beach and the ocean reflected only the brightness of the inviting sun. But a little way back from the glistening sand and converging through a small park toward a suburban station the streets of the seaside resort were alive with men and women hurrying to the city for the grind of the day. Motorcars, too, gliding noiselessly along the boulevards, drew up in turn before the station and discharged their passengers. From one of these a middle-aged, military-looking man, General Holmes, an ex-army officer and a railroad man, alighted on the platform. A governess and a pretty little girl, Helen—General Holmes' only child—had accompanied him to the train, and when he turned to the open scene to say good-by, Helen sprang impulsively half way into his arms. His train pulled in as he quite simply but affectionately kissed his child and headed the nearest car.

Helen promised a morning in the park, left the motor car with her governess the moment they crossed a small scenic railroad running back of the beach. She already had her eye on what she wanted to play with. A contented dog, at peace with the world and sunning himself on a grassy slope, had riveted her alert eye; Helen advanced joyously to get acquainted. The dog seemed not averse to a passive friendship, but the little maid, sitting down, sought something more, and by pulling hard and with confidence at his neck, soon had his unpromising head—after a fashion, at least—in her diminutive lap.

The strain on her sensibilities appeared more than her amiable and carefree friend could stand. After submitting for a time he rolled over, jumped up and trotted briskly away for a new seclusion and a new peace. Helen, undaunted, followed. Her governess, engaged with the chauffeur, saw nothing of this part of the incident. But a moment later the few spectators in the scenic railroad square, waiting to board one of the miniature trains, saw a protesting dog trotting rapidly away from a curly-haired girl, who briskly and relentlessly followed.

A newsboy, relaxing against a convenient lamp post after the morning rush, watched the pursuit for a moment with languid interest, then turned to look at an approaching train on the scenic road. He seemed no more than half awake. His wits, in truth, were wool-gathering. Every morning found him absorbed greatly in the mysteries of the miniature engine that pulled the scenic railroad train. He had long since become fast friends with the engineer and at night he had dreams of greater engines—indeed, of greater things.

A shout, then a chorus of cries aroused him from his reverie. The puffing train was pulling swiftly toward the open square. The unhappy dog, casting reproachful glances over his shoulder at his pitiless friend, was galloping uncertainly, but directly down the narrow track toward the oncoming train. Helen, seeing or hearing nothing of the train and fixed only on her chase, ran after at top speed. A dozen people saw her danger as the train rounded the curve just in front of her—only one of them made a move. Dropping his unsold, the day-dreaming newsboy, waking sharply, ran headlong after the heedless girl.

It was no too soon. The dog, dismayed alike by the cries and a second pursuit, sprang, almost in the teeth of the engine pilot, right across the track. Helen fast on her heels was ready to jump after, but it would have been pretty certainly a jump to her death. The newsboy caught her arm and whirled her from the engine just as it shot past with the brakes screeching on the drivers. Helen sprawled headlong beside the track, and the boy, unbalanced, rolled on the gravel near her.

He was on his feet in a trice, standing over Helen. She was frightened and breathless, and without speaking he knew her. Her eyes began to fill with big tears. She sat confusedly up as her companion brushed the granite dust from her pique skirt and with a coarse handkerchief began wiping the blood from a cut on one of her pink knees. Her rescuer made little of the accident. He told her not to cry. He even brushed the round tears from her cheeks. Helen liked him. "What is your name, little boy?" she faltered after a while.

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The Annual January Sales of 1916

Will begin Monday January the third and will continue throughout the month. During these sales we will especially feature:

Muslin Underwear and Lingerie Crepe de Chine Undergarments Knit Underwear and American made and French Corsets.

Blouses and Lingerie Frocks Washable House Dresses

Table and Household Linens Colored and White Dress Cottons Laces, Embroideries and Kindred Linens of White

By this means we will offer to the first month of the new year our most earnest effort to make it a period worthy to be long remembered for the buying opportunities it brings.



Introducing the New 1916 Styles in This January Sale of Boys' Washable Suits

These splendid assortments disclose the cleverest of the new styles for 1916, but this by no means is all these January Sales offer.

Lot 1—Sample Lines of Boys' Washable Suits at \$2.15

The fabrics include linens, repps, madras, chambrys, poplins, and novelty materials—and the variety of styles in white and in colors will be both a surprise and delight to mothers who take this occasion to choose washable suits for their little boys. Sizes from 2½ to 8 years, and all priced \$2.15.

Lot 2—1,800 Boys' Washable Suits at \$1.65

Consequently, on sale for the first time Monday will be the two following assortments of boys' washable suits, which will offer most extraordinary values:

Lot 1—Sample Lines of Boys' Washable Suits at \$2.15

We were fortunate in securing two splendid lines of boys' washable suits, which will make this January Sale talked of long.

Consequently, on sale for the first time Monday will be the two following assortments of boys' washable suits, which will offer most extraordinary values:

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Lot 2—1,800 Boys' Washable Suits at \$1.65

Every suit is fresh and new, the result of a planning that has brought splendid success.

Not a single suit but what will be shown for the first time Monday, and the fabrics include Devonshire cloths, Palmer linens, chambrys, and middy cloths, and many new novelty fabrics in white and colors and in attractive color combinations. Sizes from 2½ to 8 years—\$1.65.

Second Floor, South Room.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

The Twice-Yearly Sale Dress Goods Remnants

Begins
Monday
Morning,
January
3rd, 1916

Don't forget the date—make a note of Monday on your engagement pad—for that is the date on which the Twice-Yearly Sale of Black and Colored Dress Goods Remnants begins at this store.

This year, in the face of a woolen goods market which has not had a parallel for years, this store announces the January Dress Goods Remnant Sale, with prices and values that duplicate those which have made these events famous for many seasons past.

Thousands of yards of dress goods remnants of the season's most desired weaves are included—and in such variety that no matter what you may have in mind you will be almost certain to find it at one of the three Dress Goods Remnant Sale prices

—50c, 75c and 95c Yard

The vast quantities of the season's attractive weaves offered at these three January Dress Goods Remnant Sale prices bring a most extraordinary selection in those qualities of woolen dress fabrics which all season long have won new distinction for this store.

Widths vary from 42 to 54 inches, and lengths from 2½ to 6 yards—and thousands of yards of the season's most favored dress goods, including

Broadcloths	Basket Weaves	Cravatines	Chuddah Cloths	Homespuns	Pastel Serges	Satin Cloths	Voiles
Batistes	Cheviots	Crepes	Eollennes	Mohairs	Ripple Velours	Unfinished Worsted	Velourines
Bedford Cords	Chinchilla Velours	Covet Cloths	French Serges	Poplins	San Toy	Whipcords	Gabardines
Cashmires	Cloakings				Storm Serges		

have been re-grouped, irrespective of the splendid qualities, into three great lots for your selection beginning Monday morning, at 50c, 75c, and 95c yard.

NOTE—Remnants selected in this sale will not be accepted after purchase for credit, refund or exchange.

Second Floor, North Room.

Presenting in the January Sales Rarely Attractive Negligees

Here is a sale that takes fitting rank with the January Sales of lingerie.

Indeed, it is planned as an accompaniment of these sales—so that the bride "a-trousseau-gathering" can with greatest ease choose her leisure hour robes.

As an example of what this event offers the following are presented—

Negligees of Chiffon and Lace at \$10.75.

(Pictured at the left.) Nothing more exquisitely "bridey" could be imagined unless it would be the

Negligees of Crepe de Chine at \$8.95.

(Pictured at the right.) In a wealth of exquisite boudoir colors, too many to mention.

Then to the Warmer Robes—

Here are beautiful, soft, albatross negligees richly hand-embroidered, at \$3.95, \$5, and \$7.50.

1,000 Negligees of Novelty Crepe at \$2.95

A worthy group, indeed, offering negligees either in the graceful, loose style—or belted a la Empire—the crepe of splendid quality—the colorings as delightful.

Third Floor, North Room.



The January Sale of Women's Silk Hosiery

This is really a clearing, but such great assortments are offered at this one January Sale price—

65c Pair

—that a new word could well be coined to express this hosiery opportunity.

These are full-fashioned, regular made silk stockings, some with cotton tops, some with silk tops—some with cotton soles, heels, and toes, and some with silk soles, heels, and toes—plain black and white hosiery, navy blue, gray, bronze hosiery, and hosiery in other colors—also silk hosiery with two-toned boots with light colored uppers, and silk hosiery in many novelty effects—marked irrespective of former prices, will present values to dispose of every single pair

First Floor, North Room.

The January Sale of Women's Kid Gloves

These are gloves of the better kinds,

—repriced for quick clearance because they are slightly mussed or come in odd assortments.

Women's Kid Gloves

for dress and street wear now repriced regardless of present value, at

95c Pair

Men's street gloves greatly reduced to \$1.35 pair.

Men's white glace gloves for dress also reduced to \$1.35 pair.

Children's lined and unlined gloves of the better sorts reduced to 50c pair.

First Floor, North Room.



Introducing in the First Display The Modes 1916 Decrees for Youth

HERE are frocks that fit the new fashions to the particular needs of young women and girls! Suits establishing new differences in fashions. Indeed the prophecy of Springtime lies in these sections—which present today

Misses' Suits for Sports-Wear and Travel

New colors in vivid striped velour suits with the Postillon collar in clever variations of that mode, \$5.25.

White gabardine suits—short, rippled coats with collars of apricot velvet, \$37.50—suits in black-and-white, dashing fashionized with short coats and short, very short skirts, \$60.

Misses' Frocks for the Fashionable Winter Resorts

Here a foulard frock with a quaint bustle tunic—another "basque" frock, 1830, even to the odd "shoulder puff" sleeve—frocks of flowered Georgette crepes & tinsel taffetas, \$40 to \$65.

Beautiful hand-made frocks are priced at \$20 to \$35.

The Pictured Frocks—To Represent the Assortments

At the left center—A lingerie frock, lacy and lovely, priced \$13.75.

At the left—A frock of white net, rose embroidered, at \$16.75.

At the right center—A hand-embroidered lingerie frock at \$18.75.

At the right—A misses' frock of silk marquise, softly draped at the side and tipped in white satin, \$35.

Fourth Floor, South Room.

Tailored Skirts Made-to-Measure From Any Materials Purchased in This Sale

WE are frequently adding new models offering the very latest styles in dress and sports skirts, after which we will make skirts to order from any materials selected in this Dress Goods Section

At \$5 for Making Findings and Fittings

SECT. GENERAL SOCIETY MARKET

SIX MISS IN PLAN WAR PL

U. S. BEGIN TION OF EX SOUTH C

SEARCH FI

Firemen stood at the entrance of the Cleve plant at iron early this morning to recover the chance to recover the believed to be buried tanks and fallen walls as the percolator bu shortly before the explosion of the wrecked the person demolished the found by the company, every window with

The fire which destruction of the about four city blocks was estimated by \$1,000,000 and \$1,500,000. The total fire loss earlier in the day had placed the amount \$750. At night he may increase the amount.

War Plot I

Soon after word official at the fed a report that the planes recently and that were at work on the piles for the allies Clough, chief of investigation, to send to the police and learn of the fire.

The man who operated the organization of the company of New said to be controlled by

Officials of the supplies were

President I

"This plant is our plants," said E. of the American Lin York. "We were facturing only our company has access of any kind and do not threaten from any

At the factory Sup

Working

Sixty-five men the double shifts of the day in various buildings were cured. All were except for the sixteen building all escape.

After making lists Superintendents men had managed percolator building had been taken hospital, and the had been trapped in the rule

These Belie

These men, a few of them were

WILLIAM Mackinaw ave

JOHN GUE Shore avenue, room.

MARTIN M hour avenue, e

DAN RAPA avenue, labore

DAN BORC avenue, labore

VIA DERI avenue, meal m

The blast was radius of several hundred feet within a mile and a half of the scene of the explosion. Windows were broken, other articles kind.

Windows were many of the world and children, pa see what had hap

Leap Into

The survivors leaped by leap most of them were

Bones were roller

Fellow workmen

out of the office and other buildings

met river, which

In the office bu

beak, a storage

Grase, telephone

ered with brok

Brown and M. O

intendent. The

fear and shock a

building by Mr.

Ruge tanks o

of used oil and

the latter used

the same, whic

and special arti

rushed to the se

territory within

ordering the occ

Capt. William

Women's and Misses' Apparel and Furs Radically Reduced

Women's Coats—

Coats of fine velvets, broadcloths, broadtail cloth, many fur-trimmed—some few fur-lined—reduced according to style.

Women's Coats, formerly \$30 to \$45, now

\$10 and \$12.75

Fourth Floor, North Room.

Girls' Apparel—

The reductions here are especially worthy of note to mothers anxious to provide the proper clothes for the new school term.

Corduroy Coats, were formerly \$8.75,

Now \$5

Challis and Velvet Frock,

MUSIC AND THE MUSICIANS!

Orchestra Plays Stock Symphony.

BY ERIC DE LAMARTRE.

WE'RE Frederick A. Stock a mysterious personality in Culmbacher-am-Main, there would be festivals of his music. He's in a trying position, however, as conductor of "Stock's" scores and toward improving "Stock's" scores and of performance. For, as conductor, he realizes that the composer is a rascal. Could Conductor Stock hint to "Stock" that less learning, less idealism, and more mush would make these composers? So he says nothing, and as he did yesterday afternoon at Orchestra Hall, impersonally submits a score now and then.

His troubles are settled. The chronicler begins. In the reviewer praises the result, critics judge each other, saying, "O, well, local institution," or "ax to grind," or "instructions." If he does not say the same thing anyway.

And then there's an audience filled with belief in what it thinks it loves, and that belief has a remarkable inertia, a passion for early tea and little spirit of adventure.

Wherefore, let us speak out flatly, habit being strong, and hire some to open mail and receive letters for a few days. Mr. Stock's C minor symphony, first heard here six seasons ago, floured the hopeless portion of his audience yesterday, as did before. It is no shorter than it was, quite as thunderous, just as astonishing and complex as to orchestration, harmonic skeleton, and fecundity of invention, and an uncompromising as a score by Mahler, Bruckner, or any of the "audience-binders" composers.

A them like him, fine as the second son of the first movement fails underlings of these heads, however. These are the true "ment of the word." They ring as the horrid, ugly "motif" of the symphony rings with the fervor of a big concert. They are one with the general scheme, a powerfully effective, wonderfully interwoven, erudite score.

Freshness? Not much. Too big for this symphony. The cleverness of the score, too, endangers itself by a platter of fantastic effects. The slow movement, again, is almost grim in its philosophical over a romantic theme. But the man who wrote the first and last movements of this symphony deserves superlative praise, even though he does live in Hyde Park.

Rudolph Reuter, the resident pianist, presented the tricky Schumann pianist, and the trickster's interpretation, objective in its treatment, and most skillfully plotted as to its details. Mr. Reuter's tone was a delight; his technique revealed again the clarity and precision noted before; his love of Schumann's music led him to sacrifice neither of these virtues for extraneous emotionalism, however. And if he be reproached for the "coldness" of his style, or its deliberate sacrifice of mud in water, let him reassure himself in the feeling that his interpretation was the design of a thinking artist. The hopeless orchestral portion of this concert was well played.

Handel, one of the classic hallucinations of the concert room, was represented in a laudable performance of his F major concerto.

The orchestra, Mr. Stock and his audience owe boundless thanks for the concert. The performance of the symphony, especially, was a virtuous feast.

The program will be repeated this evening.

Fifth "Pop" Concert.

Mencken's "Midsummer Night's Dream" overture has not lost its charm, nor have Gounod's "Ave Maria," the "Prize Song" from "Die Meistersinger," and the Brahms-Dvorak Hungarian dances. Not only the large audiences at Orchestra Hall on Thursday, but a very erudite musician confessed a peace and joy in the program played by the Chicago boys.

In fact, there were no inadvertent omissions between this choice of "pop concert" music and the Bruckner and Beethoven epic lately presented—rarely to the disappointment of the latter. This is but, this, a real treat.

The women in the audience abhorred their thorough enjoyment of the flings and quips at society and loudly applauded the students' skill in acting. The popularity of the play and its presentation was emphasized by at least half a dozen critics.

Francis T. Townsend, who played the title role of Sir Robert Chiltern, displayed a rich sense of humor and a remarkable ability at hitting off the English accent.

Allan B. Campbell's portrayal of Vicente de Roca was conceded to be nothing short of remarkable for an amateur.

But it was those who played feminine roles that fairly scintillated with talent. There was Dwight D. Wiman, who donned the skirts of the bold, dashing Mrs. Chevely, and Oliver J. Jennings as the more dainty Dulcie of Basildon. William H. Eastgate as Lady Muriel and Thomas W. Knight as Lady Borkby also scored hits.

Black and white was the color scheme of scenery and costumes alike. Both were elegantly artistic and starting in effect though not joyous. The costumes were of the fashions of 1860, when high collar, balloon, crinoline sleeves and skirts that flared a bit all the way around were in vogue.

After the performance Mr. and Mrs. Herman Peeples entertained the university boys and young men set at a dance at their home in East Pearson street.

Some of those present were Miss Alice Cudahy, who was wearing a frock of shaded green tulle over silver; Miss Georgia Owsley, in an iridescent gown over pink; Miss Mildred Blair, in deep rose with a bouquet to match her hair; and Miss Gladys High, in deep pink tulle with hoop skirt effect. Mrs. John Crear was there with her young daughter.

Miss Courtney Letts, Miss Edith Cummins, Miss Margaret Carry, Mrs. H. M. Clegg, Mrs. F. E. Moore, Mrs. Frank Crawford Letts, Miss Mabel Aldrich, Miss Isabella Robbin, Miss Hobart C. Chaffield-Taylor and her son Wayne, and Mrs. Edward Harris Brewster also attended.

OBITUARY.

Old Eli Has One Hilarious Evening.

GALE men home for the holidays and a sprinkling of debutantes, young matrons, and a few of the older set, spent a hilarious evening alternately watching the college men's production of Oscar Wilde's comedy, "An Ideal Husband," and scampering through the steps of the latest dances in the foyer between the acts.

Altogether it was characterized as the best production the Yale men have given, save for the dancing feature those present agreed that the raggy tunes played on a piano by one of the college boys was a real treat.

The women in the audience abhorred their thorough enjoyment of the flings and quips at society and loudly applauded the students' skill in acting. The popularity of the play and its presentation was emphasized by at least half a dozen critics.

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OBITUARY.

MISS CHRISTINE MILLER.

Music by Campbell Studios.

Miss Christine Miller, regarded

by many as the leading American

concert and oratorio contralto, will

give a song recital at the Illinois

theater tomorrow afternoon.

MISS CHRISTINE MILLER.

Music by Campbell Studios.

FORM LEAGUE OF MARKSMEN TO RULE SPORT

N. A. S. A. Expected to
Exterminate Interstate;
Big Tourney Here.

BY KEENE GARDINER.

Fifty marksmen, representing shooters from every state in the union, formed the National Amateur Shooters' Association at a meeting in the Kuhn-Stemmer restaurant last night. Officers were chosen and preliminary plans for what it is hoped will be the greatest tournament in the history of the trap shooting game were formulated by the delegates.

The following officers were chosen:
President—W. A. Davis, Chicago.
Vice president—E. C. Conner, Springfield, Ill.

Treasurer—Ray Loring, Marseilles, Ill.
Secretary—J. M. Schultz, Riverside, Ill.
Directors of the association will be presidents of the individual state organizations.

May Supplant Interstate.

Within a year the newly formed association will attempt to supplant the Interstate Trap Shooting association, which since its formation has controlled the sport nationally. According to most of the amateur body, the Interstate is backed by powder and shell companies. It is the decided desire of the marksmen to break away from this influence.

What probably caused the break was the financial arrangement in the hands of the Grand American handicap at Grant Park last summer. Because of the large expense in staging such a tournament, the greatest in the annals of the sport, there followed a deficit of \$3,000. The Interstate association was asked to share part of the burden with the Chicago sportsmen who were responsible for bringing the championship to this city.

Chicagoans Stand Loyal.

The Interstate refused to do, according to the promoters of the new organization, and it fell upon the shoulders of twelve Chicagoans to make up the loss. Chicago wanted the Grand American handicap again next summer, but with the proviso that if there were another deficit the Interstate association would assist the Chicago organization of gun clubs. The same "nothing doing" was soon followed, and St. Louis, which had put up a bid for the trap classic and showed a bundle of money to back the staging of such a contest, was given the shaft.

Felling against the national organization became bitter in Illinois and marksmen from other sections of the central west suggested a partial secession. A call for a meeting was sent out. This resulted in the first meeting of the amateur body.

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Huge List of Clubs for New Body.

When plans arraignedly completed the new body, as planned, will be one of the largest in the world. At least 5,000 clubs are expected to join, with a membership over the half million mark. Each state will control its own affairs, with certain rules governing the whole. The Interstate championship shoots similar to those at the Chicago Gun club traps will be staged in various parts of the country. Only amateur shooters will be allowed to compete.

In the late summer or early fall a championship to rival the Grand American handicap will be held in Grant Park. According to President Davis, 1,000 or more marksmen, representing almost every section of the nation, will be contestants. The Chicagoans, however, are confident that this affair will eclipse the St. Louis meeting which is figured by local men to have only 400 shooters. The hot August weather in St. Louis is believed to be a serious drawback to record attendance.

Chicago Shooting Center.

Furthermore, Chicago is considered the center of the trap shooting nation, for marksmen are engaged in the sport in this city and vicinity than in any area of equal radius.

The second meeting will be held here within two weeks, at which time a more representative assemblage will be present. At that session the constitution and bylaws will be drafted and preliminary plans drawn for the championship tournament here.

Moran Accepts the Terms for Scrap with Willard.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 31.—Tommy Moran, local fight promoter, today received a telegram from Frank Moran in New York accepting terms Burne offered him for a twenty round heavyweight bout with Jess Willard. The bout will be held at the Auditorium on Wednesday, Dec. 31, at 8 p.m. The fight arranged for this city March 4, Burne wired Moran offering him \$7,500 for a match with the champion, provided Moran defeats Jim Coffey in their bout in New York Jan. 7.

May Allow Decisions in New York Contests.

New York, Dec. 31.—Referee's decisions in New York's ten round fights were seen in prospect today following the resumption of boxing at the "Old Master's" return from Brooklyn. Fred Wood by Gov. Whitman.

Wood is known to favor decisions despite the fact that the decision usually goes to the boxer who knocked down the last of the four rounds. Wende believes decisions have so changed since the old days that decisions should be a credit to the mixt swinging industry.

Commissioners Dwyer and Frayne also remain skeptical over the proposal to allow decisions and championship bouts.

Big Coin for Jess Willard.

New York, Dec. 31.—Jess Willard will come to New York and take on both Frank Moran and Jim Coffey if the promoters of Madison Square Garden can get a \$200,000 guarantee. The date of affairs today between Jack Curley, representing Willard's managerial office, and the garden management. The manager's offer was only \$20,000 for each of the two round contests and only contingent on the gate receipts.

HERE'S TO A LONG STRAIGHT DRIVE.



WILLARD-FULTON GO AT MILWAUKEE OFF; COIN CAUSES BREAK

BY RAY C. PEARSON.

The bout between Heavyweight Champions Tom Andrews, the Milwaukee promoter, and Willard, of St. Louis, which was set for the title classic and showed a bundle of money to back the staging of such a contest, was given the shaft.

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In the Wake of the News By RING W. LARDNER

CLASS PROPHECY-'16

The year that starts this morning, sir,

Will see these little things occur:

JANUARY.
Between the sixth and twenty-first
A man named Schultz will have a
thirst,

FEBRUARY.
A girl so sweet you'd like to love
her will be the Cosmopolitan's cover.

MARCH.
Ball clubs will train in Dixie's
clime.

THE 11:15 will be on time.

APRIL.
Berlin will write another song,
Comiskey's Sox will loom up
strong.

MAY.
I'll get a lot of good advice
on how to drive without a slice.

JUNE.
A man will die in Mexico.
I'll pay some of the bills I owe.

JULY.
People in Western Springs and
Clyde will think they lived at Riverside.

AUGUST.
The captain for next fall
will play a little summer ball.

SEPTEMBER.
The Cleveland club will feel like
quitting.

OCTOBER.
The river bridge at Jackson street
will almost nearly be complete.

NOVEMBER.
Lots and lots of people will get mad.

DECEMBER.
The press will print Camp's all-star
pick.

And lots of people will get sick.

OUR 1915 RECORDS

GOLF. Won. Lost. Pet. 2 28 .067

TENNIS. Walked past the courts.

BASEBALL. Got hurt before the game.

FOOTBALL. Refereed, and won all arguments.

PARCHESL. Won. Lost. Pet. 0 8 .000

DANCING. Won. Lost. Pet. 106 0 1.000

WALZING. Won. Lost. Pet. 0 3 .000

DEUCES WILD. Won. Lost. Pet. \$150 \$108 5%

CHARLEY WHITE RAPS
WELSH'S PET REFEREE;
CLAIMS FRED'S TITLE

BY RING W. LARDNER

A man named Cobb will lead in
hitting.

The river bridge at Jackson street
will almost nearly be complete.

LOSING.

I'll write a piece that's not half
bad.

AND lots of people will get mad.

LOSING.

I'll write a piece that's not half
bad.

LOSING.

I'll write a piece that's not half
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YEAR END SHOWS CONFIDENT TONE IN N. Y. MARKET

Easing of Strain in Foreign Relations Leads to Heavy Absorption of Stocks.

Total sales of stocks, \$80,000 shares.
Total sales of bonds (par value), \$5,625,000.

New York, Dec. 31.—Appropriately, in the judgment of Wall street, the year came to an end with a marked diminution of the strain in this country's foreign relations. This condition found immediate and constant reflection in the tone of the market, which opened with considerable breadth, strength, and activity, gathering momentum with the progress of the session. For the first time in several weeks the list plainly denoted absorption of an impressive and substantial character, though some speculators were unduly active.

There were other encouraging developments, such as additional highly favorable railway statements, a further advance in refined copper to 22c for delivery far into the coming year, and reports from mercantile agencies respecting the promising business outlook.

U. S. Steel Leads Movement.
The demand for steel is so far in excess of supply as to cause concern among contractors now engaged in large domestic undertakings.

United States Steel led the movement throughout, repeating its advance of 80c on a two month advance, but the oil shares, particularly Mexican Petroleum, overshadowed all others by reason of their extensive gains. Mexican scored an extreme rise of 10% at 124%, a new high record, and California Petroleum common and preferred, which rumor associated with Mexican in a proposed merger, also were active at material gains.

Metal shares held their own in point of prominence, American Smelting leading that group on its advance of 4% to 108%, while Anaconda's rose 2% to 91% a fraction under its record. War stocks were at higher levels, and Mercantile Marine preferred also ranked among the leaders.

St. Paul Makes Good Gain.
St. Paul was the outstanding feature of the rails, recording a gain of 3% at 101%, with increases of 1 to 3 points in other issues of the same class. Eries also were notably strong, likewise other trunk lines and dealers.

Bonds naturally responded to the strength in stocks, even the Anglo-French issues hardening. United States bonds were unchanged on call during the week.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

EGGS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Market firm and prices slightly higher. Trade active. Receipts, 8,938 cases, 2,000 dozen. Firsts, 27¢; seconds, 26¢; Ordinary first, 26¢; second, 25¢; third, 24¢; fourth, 23¢; fifth, 22¢; sixth, 21¢; Do, case, 25¢; 100¢; cartons, 30¢.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—EGGS—Firm; receipts, 5,201; fresh gathered, extra fine, 30¢; extra firms, 24¢; seconds, 20¢; good, 18¢; fair, 16¢; poor, 14¢; fancy, 40¢; Do, case, 25¢; cartons, 30¢.

BUTTER.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Trade dull and market price per pound unchanged to 4¢ lower. Receipts, 1,000 boxes.

EXTRAS.—*Do.* Extra to grocers. FIRSTS.—*Do.* Extra to grocers.

FRESH.—*Do.* Extra to grocers.

SECOND.—*Do.* Extra to grocers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—BUTTER.—Firms; receipts, 6,335; average, extra fine, 16¢; second, 15¢; ordinary higher, 14¢; second, 13¢; first, 12¢; Do, case, 15¢; cartons, 20¢.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 31.—BUTTER.—*Do.* tub at 15¢ and 50 tubs at 32¢.

CHEESE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Market quiet and market price per pound unchanged to 4¢ lower. Receipts, 1,000 boxes.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—CHEESE—Firm; receipts, 206; state, whole milk, flat, heads, speckled, 17¢; white, 17¢; Do, average, 17¢; Do, average, 16¢; Do, average, 15¢; Do, average, 14¢.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 31.—POULTRY.—Unchanged; except springers, mts; turkeys, 16¢; geese, 15¢.

POULTRY.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Market was sparingly supplied and higher prices were obtained for flocks of dressed and live poultry.

Quotations:

LIVE.—Dressed—

POULTRY.—*Do.* 15¢; dressed, 14¢.

SPRINGS.—*Do.* 15¢.

ROOSTERS.—*Do.* 15¢.

HENS.—*Do.* 15¢.

TURKEYS.—*Do.* 15¢.

DUCKS.—*Do.* 15¢.

GEESE.—*Do.* 15¢.

SWANS.—*Do.* 15¢.

COOTERS.—*Do.* 15¢.

FLAMINGOS.—*Do.* 15¢.

CUCUMBERS.—*Do.* 15¢.

FRUITS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Trade quiet and market steady. Quotations:

Apples, fresh, 25¢; do, 20¢.

Carrots, tubs, 20¢.

Cabbage, brns, 10¢.

Celery, Mich., 10¢.

Pearson, 10¢.

Peas, 10¢.

Plums, 10¢.

Raspberries, 10¢.

Strawberries, 10¢.

Tomatoes, 10¢.

Turnips, 10¢.

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Apples, fresh, 25¢; do, 20¢.

Carrots, tubs, 20¢.

Cabbage, brns, 10¢.

Celery, Mich., 10¢.

Onions, 10¢.

Peas, 10¢.

Plums, 10¢.

Raspberries, 10¢.

Strawberries, 10¢.

Tomatoes, 10¢.

Turnips, 10¢.

WATERMELONS.

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Carrots, tubs, 20¢.

Cabbage, brns, 10¢.

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Plums, 10¢.

Raspberries, 10¢.

Strawberries, 10¢.

Tomatoes,

BANK CLEARINGS IN CHICAGO SET TWO HIGH MARKS

December 31, 1915
\$107,209,944.63
\$3,998,000.00
Bonds 908,000.00
5,663,467.23
1,250,000.00
500,000.00
4,774,224.72
25,320.87

Records for Month and Year
Established; Chief Gain
in Last Quarter.

Chicago bank clearings for 1915 and for the month of December, issued yesterday by the clearing house association, established new year and month records. Total exchanges for the twelve months were \$16,198,963,174, an increase of more than \$500,000, or 3.2 per cent, compared with 1914, and of \$125,654,950, compared with 1913, the previous record.

Clearings for December were \$11,977,066.45, an increase of \$264,751.13, or 2.61 per cent, over November, 1914. It is the first month that Chicago clearings have crossed the billion and a half mark. The return of the figures in the clearing house show results made possible in exchange of the last four months, when the figures began for the first time to show increases over those of the preceding low year. By the end of October the 1914 figures up to that time had been equaled.

Clearings for the week ended Friday, Dec. 31, were \$310,158,058, an increase of \$7,318,102, or 22.5 per cent over the corresponding week last year.

CLEARINGS COMPARED BY MONTHS.
The following table shows the results by month and the total for the year:

	1915	1914
Total	\$ 1,198,963,174	\$ 1,143,000,000
January	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00
February	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00
March	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00
April	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00
May	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00
June	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00
July	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00
August	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00
September	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00
October	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00
November	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00
December	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00
Total	\$ 16,198,963,174	\$ 14,843,000.00

The figures for the week were:
Cleatings, \$70,000,000.00; balances, \$6,000,000.00;
Tuesday, \$6,000,000.00;
Wednesday, \$6,000,000.00;
Thursday, \$6,000,000.00;
Friday, \$6,000,000.00;
Saturday, \$6,000,000.00.

Total for week \$310,158,058.22 \$15,985,962.41

Corresponding week last year \$53,294,861.86 15,823,506.18

CLEARINGS IN OTHER CITIES.

Clearings for the year in other large cities were as follows:

Philadelphia, Pa. \$ 70,000,000.00

Tuesday, \$6,000,000.00;

Wednesday, \$6,000,000.00;

Thursday, \$6,000,000.00;

Friday, \$6,000,000.00;

Saturday, \$6,000,000.00.

Total for week \$310,158,058.22 \$15,985,962.41

The figures for the week were:
Cleatings, \$70,000,000.00; balances, \$6,000,000.00;

Tuesday, \$6,000,000.00;

Wednesday, \$6,000,000.00;

Thursday, \$6,000,000.00;

Friday, \$6,000,000.00;

Saturday, \$6,000,000.00.

Total for week \$310,158,058.22 \$15,985,962.41

Corresponding week last year \$53,294,861.86 15,823,506.18

CLEARINGS IN OTHER CITIES.

The American Express company reports to the Interstate commerce commission for September, 1915, as follows:

For September, Increase,

Total operating revenues, \$2,842,191. 1,222,974

Total operating expenses, 2,287,160. 72,111

Net operating revenue, \$564,031. 1,041,860

Net operating income, \$564,031. 1,041,860

For October, Increase,

Total operating revenues, \$2,842,191. 1,222,974

Total operating expenses, 2,287,160. 72,111

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For May, Increase,

Total operating revenues, \$2,842,191. 1,222,974

Total operating expenses, 2,287,160. 72,111

Net operating revenue, \$564,031. 1,041,860

For June, Increase,

Total operating revenues, \$2,842,191. 1,222,974

Total operating expenses, 2,287,160. 72,111

Net operating revenue, \$564,031. 1,041,860

For July, Increase,

Total operating revenues, \$2,842,191. 1,222,974

Total operating expenses, 2,287,160. 72,111

Net operating revenue, \$564,031. 1,041,860

For August, Increase,

Total operating revenues, \$2,842,191. 1,222,974

Total operating expenses, 2,287,160. 72,111

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For September, Increase,

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HEAVY SELLING CHECKS UP TURN IN WHEAT MART

Longs in December Liquidate, Causing a Slump; Coarse Grains Close Lower.

The feature of the market yesterday was the late weakness in the December future. Instead of there being a squeeze, as was expected in some quarters, it was the longs who did the liquidating. At the finish December wheat was 4¢ lower for the day and 5¢40¢ discount under the May. Longs evidently did not care to take delivery of the No. 2 hard wheat, and sold out in the pit to a large extent. At the opening there was a big trade with a general rush to buy all grains.

Opening gains in wheat were substantial. At the advance and all during the latter part of the session there was heavy selling by longs, while the increasing weakness in the December made the bear crowd more courageous. The demand was less urgent, as many of the bulls desired to even up and take profits over the holidays. Last prices were 14¢ lower.

Cash Demand Is Quiet.

The cash demand was quiet.

Local sales were only 15,000 bu. and no business was reported at the seaboard.

Offerings from the country were fair, and permanent receipts continue heavy. For the week receipts were 14,107,000 bu., compared to 6,754,000 bu. a year ago. For the day receipts were 2,213,000 bu., against 2,322,000 bu. a year ago. Local receipts were 216 cars. Northwest arrivals were 559 cars; last week, 967 cars. Windings had 500 cars, against 964 cars a year ago.

Clearances for the day were balanced in most markets, but the weather conditions were favorable, rain or snow being predicted for most of the winter wheat belt, while conditions northwest are normal. Indications are for continued liberal receipts northwest, and also at winter wheat points. Country elevators in the southwest are said to be filled.

English Markets Strong.

Cables were 1¢ higher, with a strong tone reported abroad. The English market did not fully respond to the advance here on Thursday. The small flake shipments of \$2,000 bu. to Brazil caused some buying abroad, and there is a good deal of uncertainty over the Suez situation, which may cause a big delay in Australian shipments. The English reported shipments from this country and Canada for the week at 5,000,000 bu.

Minneapolis wheat, stocks increased 1,000,000 bu. for the week. From present indications there will be a substantial increase in the visible supply shown on Monday. Final deliveries of December contracts were 700,000 bu.

Corn Reacts After Bulge.

The corn market scored a good advance at the start, but later sold off with wheat.

Profit taking was general, and near the close there was free selling of December, which closed at a discount of 4¢40¢ under the May. Prices at the close were 7¢40¢ lower. Cash prices were quoted 4¢ higher, but the market was easy at the close. Shipping sales were 80,000 bu.

Liverpool prices showed a further advance of 16¢14¢. The English market continues to be influenced by the firm Plate offerings, the good spot demand, and high freights. Weather conditions were unsettled over most of the belt. Receipts were 22,000, with primary receipts of 20,000 bu. Westermership tonnage the week at 6,000,000 bu., against 7,768,000 bu. a year ago. Argentine shipments were 3,027,000 bu. compared to 3,162,000 bu. a year ago.

Grains Close Smaller.

Outs were relatively firm. Closings prices were 4¢¢ lower. The December evened up and the trade was without special feature. The offerings on the advance were liberal. Receipts were 153 cars with primary arrivals of 976,000 bu., compared to 949,000 bu. a year ago. For the week primary arrivals were 5,385,000 bu. against 3,875,000 bu. a year ago. Clearances were fair at 100,000 bu.

The trade in provisions was again active, and while it showed some retreats there was still a fairly broad demand, the buying being offset by heavy profit taking sales, with packers selling a little. Receipts were 23,000, with 58,000 expected on Monday, and 250,000 next week. Receipts west for the week were 493,000, compared to 516,000 a year ago. Cash laid at Liverpool was 1¢ higher, while hams and bacon were 1¢ lower. Receipts of products were 30 cars and shipments were 123 cars.

Breeding Are Higher.

Rye ruled 14¢14¢ higher with sales of No. 2 at 6¢50¢ and No. 3 at 9¢40¢. Receipts were 0 cars.

Barley was 1¢2¢ higher, matting sellings 6¢50¢; feed, 6¢90¢; and screenings, 6¢80¢. Receipts, 34 cars.

Tinny seed was quiet. Cash lots were quoted \$5.50¢8.35 nominal. Cloverseed ruled steady with cash lots at 10¢00¢19.00 nominal.

Duuth floss closed 16¢3¢ lower. December, 12.15¢; and May, \$2.23. Receipts, 20 cars.

Minneapolis was 1¢ lower with cash on track, 32.76¢23.20; receipts were 22 cars. Winnipeg closed 4¢1¢ higher.

Timothy seed was quiet. Cash lots were quoted \$5.50¢8.35 nominal. Cloverseed ruled steady with cash lots at 10¢00¢19.00 nominal.

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Liverpool Grain Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31.—WHEAT—Spot, No. 1, 12.15¢; No. 2, 12.15¢; No. 3, 12.00¢; No. 2 hard winter, 12.60¢; No. 3, 12.00¢. Corn, 12.00¢.

COTTON—Dec. 31.—COTTON—Futures: High. Low. Close. Jan. 12.06 11.98 12.02 March 12.42 12.30 12.38 April 12.42 12.30 12.38 July 12.82 12.70 12.77 October 12.43 12.37 12.38 December 12.43 12.37 12.38

Argentine shipments for the week, with comparisons:

Wheat. Corn. Oats. Rye. Barley. Total

High. 12.15 12.15 12.15 12.15 12.15 12.15

Low. 12.06 12.06 12.06 12.06 12.06 12.06

Close. 12.15 12.15 12.15 12.15 12.15 12.15

Canadian exports for November officially

good bidding, 5.80¢; midweek, 7.02¢; low midweek, 7.05¢; high, 7.08¢. December, 7.05¢; and export, 7.08¢. Future quiet and steady. January, 7.08¢; January-June, 7.05¢; April-May, 7.04¢; June-July, 7.04¢; August-September, 7.04¢; October-November, 7.14¢; Noon: October-December, 7.04¢ value; December-January, 7.05¢4d value.

Argentine visible supply of wheat increased

BOARD OF TRADE TRANSACTIONS.

RANGE OF ACTIVE FUTURES.

WHEAT. —Closing—
Open. High. Low. Dec. 31-Dec. 30.

May... 12.15¢ 12.15¢ 12.06 12.02
June... 12.15¢ 12.15¢ 12.06 12.02
July... 12.15¢ 12.06 12.02 12.02

CORN. —
Dec... 7.05¢ 7.05¢ 7.05¢ 7.05¢
May... 7.05¢ 7.05¢ 7.05¢ 7.05¢
June... 7.05¢ 7.05¢ 7.05¢ 7.05¢
July... 7.05¢ 7.05¢ 7.05¢ 7.05¢

OATS. —
Dec... 7.05¢ 7.05¢ 7.05¢ 7.05¢
May... 7.05¢ 7.05¢ 7.05¢ 7.05¢
June... 7.05¢ 7.05¢ 7.05¢ 7.05¢
July... 7.05¢ 7.05¢ 7.05¢ 7.05¢

PORK. —
Jan... 18.90 18.75 18.75 18.82
May... 18.75 18.75 18.75 18.75

LARD. —
Jan... 10.00 9.85 9.85 9.92
May... 10.30 10.12 10.12 10.22

SHORT RIBS. —
Jan... 10.30 10.22 10.22 10.22
May... 10.30 10.22 10.22 10.22

MEAT. —
Jan... 10.00 9.85 9.85 9.92
May... 10.30 10.12 10.12 10.22

PRIMAR Y MOVEMENT. —
Received... Shipped...
Wheat. Corn. Wheat. Corn. Wheat. Corn.

Chicago... 35,000 31,000 32,000 30,000
Milw... 35,000 31,000 32,000 30,000
Minn... 813,000 20,000 248,000 21,000
Duluth... 92,000 2,000 81,000 13,000

CLEARANCES. —
Bushels...
Friday, Dec. 31... 2,124,000

EXPERT BOOKKEEPER. —
Accountant, Auditor, Tax, exp., age 34, capable taking complete charge of office or department, pric... Address A 246, Tribune.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT. —
Thoroughly competent, capable of taking charge of any set of books; accurate and reliable; good references. Address K 195, Tribune.

GENERAL MANAGER. —
With some established business or manufacturer, ability, honesty, and energy will be recognized and rewarded. Young in years but old in experience, worked out a complete inexpensive system for him during past two years whereby he knows his business well and has a good record. Good references. I haven't resigned as yet and don't expect to be asked to leave. If you have a live man I'm yours. Not a salary grabber. Address L 67, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD-EFFICIENT STENO. —
With good record for work. An excellent opportunity to have your engineering drawings done by a professional engineer. Address L 517, Tribune.

REPUTABLE ATTORNEY. —
30 years old, thoroughly competent and reliable; will accept position which will be in my interest position offering advancement. 10 years' experience with large corporations; at present with large corporation. Address K 426, Tribune.

STRUCTURAL DRAFTSMAN. —
With 10 years experience in building construction, able checker, and estimator; Address K 202, Tribune.

SECRETARY, COMPOSING ROOM. —
Experienced, experienced, competent executive secretaries. Address K 204, Tribune.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER. —
Highest qualifications; design aircraft, dirigible, machinery for any purpose. Address E 602, Tribune.

GENERAL MANAGER. —
As assistant manager, for widow or bachelor, by middle age. Address N 512, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD-APRINTER. —
16 yrs. exp., good reference. Address K 466, Tribune.

CLOTHES AND HOSIERY. —
Housekeeper; cook, maid, chambermaid, housewife, etc. Address K 205, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD-NEAT CO. GIRL. —
Gardener, housework, maid, chambermaid, housewife, etc. Address K 205, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD-COLORED CO. —
Boarding house or private; refs. Cal 207.

SITUATION WTD-REFINED CO. GIRL. —
Housework, maid, chambermaid, housewife, etc. Address K 205, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD-GENERAL. —
Young girl, chambermaid, housewife, etc. Address K 205, Tribune.

MEN-30 YOUNG, G. —
In working condition, willing to learn. Address K 205, Tribune.

PAINT COLOR. —
WANTED—YOUNG woman to correspond and paint or do any kind of house painting. Address K 205, Tribune.

BOILER CLERK. —
Experienced, willing to learn. Address K 205, Tribune.

STOCK MAN. —
Enclosed; one with handling

bldy 8:30 to 1 p.m. office, 3rd floor.

THE

SELLER. —
Paint Clerk.

PHOTOGRAPHER. —
To take rapid dictation, ready to begin work. Address K 205, Tribune.

PHOTOGRAPHER. —
Photograph; a free

business. Address K 205, Tribune.

STOCK MAN. —
Enclosed; one with handling

bldy 8:30 to 1 p.m. office, 3rd floor.

THE

HENRY C. L.

WANTED—SALESMAN. —
Salesman for department, and 40; must be capable and be familiar with products. Address K 205, Tribune.

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STED-FEMALE

and Managers.
EXCEPTIONAL CAPA-
BILITIES IN ALL COUN-
TRIES.

MAN WITH
TWO REFINED GIRL-
S. Laundry: culture, Ad-
dresses S T Morris.

GENERAL HOUSE-
HOLD: steady; refs: col-
lectors.

RENT, EXPERIENCED:
housework; So. 8th.

COL. GIRL: DENI-
SABLE. Ph. Blackstone 811.
COLORED COOK:
housework; So. 8th.

REFINED YOUNG
MILITARY: fully capable;
refined taste; house, design
collection; So. 8th.

REFINED CANADIAN:
silent hours; good nurse;
any position of respon-
sibility; high rates.

AS HOUSEKEEPER:
soil, middle aged Ger-
man; So. 8th.

CULTURED WOMAN:
cooking and house-
work; So. 8th.

WANTED—MALE HELP:
Stores and Offices.

MAN WANTED AS ASSIST-
ANT in our grocery order
and packing room; must
have thorough knowledge of
grocery business and know
how to handle help. Apply
8:30 to 10 a.m., Supt.'s office,
8th floor.

THE FAIR.

MEN—YOUNG, OVER 21, FOR CLERK-
SHIP: must be good person, accurate at
the figures and willing to put in such hours, if any.
Address K 535, Tribune.

OFFICE MANAGER: IN A MEDIUM SIZE
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT; ex-
perienced in accounting and
book-keeping, be willing to work and have abil-
ity to earn salary \$1,000 per annum. Address
K 514, Tribune.

PAINT CORRESPONDENT:
WANTED—Young man of ability to set up
outfit; must be good painter, accurate at
the figures and willing to put in such hours, if any.
Address K 535, Tribune.

COMPETENT GERMAN:
good work for rent.
Address K 514, Tribune.

D—EXP.—YOUNG
woman or bachelor; refs: Ad-
dress K 514, Tribune.

MODA CLERK—EXPERIENCED:
135 W. Van Buren.

STENOGRAPHER—UNDERWOOD: ABLE
to read dictation and transcribe easily.
Address JOHN HAMILTON, So.

MILL VERNON: PUP-
Tonic Temple, originally
arranged in So. 8th, now
made in So. 8th, 10th, 12th.

610 Kenwood-av. Mid-

EXPER. DRESSMAKER:
simple dancing afternoon
at my house; reduce.

ARTISTIC DRESSMAK-
ER: good work for rent.
Address K 514, Tribune.

KENT CLASS DRESSMAK-
ER: real prices. Drex 5864.

D—DRESSMAKER BY
FASHIONABLE DRESSMAK-
ER: at home. Diversay 4573.

DR. BRUCE GILSON: R. E.
and Governess.

FRENCH GOVERNESS:
refs: Adress K 514.

ENG. NURSEY GOV-
ESS: K 514, Tribune.

AND LADY: WASHING.

LAUNDRY: TAKES
rough dry work; home.

2611 Lincoln-av. Lincoln.

TAKES WORK HOME:
household classified. Dr.

19TH CLASS LAUNDRIES:
Park 1242.

D—LAUNDRIES: WASH-
ING: German. Dives 5851.

19TH CLASS GEF:
Call after 1 p.m. Lincoln 770.

D—DAY WORK OR BUN-
DLES: K 514, Tribune.

TAKE HOME BUNDLES:
So. 8th.

DR. GILSON: R. E.

DR. BRUCE GILSON: R. E.

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